



## STEEL STRIKE

## Pickets tighten stranglehold on stockholders as strikers in South Wales respond to deadlock

From Tim Jones

Cardiff

Steelmen on strike in South Wales, bitter over the failure of talks at national level to resolve their dispute, said yesterday that they would stop the movement of all steel.

Mr Brian Connolly, the divisional organizer of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, said: "We will be picketing all private steel plants, stockholders and major users. We are determined that no steel at all will be moved in South Wales."

Throughout the day squads of secondary pickets from the union attempted to strengthen their stranglehold on industry by preventing supplies from being moved from stockholders. Two big users, the Hoover factory at Merthyr Tydfil and Metal Box at Neath, were again

affected as incoming lorry drivers refused to cross the lines.

Mr Maurice Webb, managing director of one steelmaking company, Alphasteel, of Newport, said pickets were outside his plant in apparent defiance of national guidelines which rule out action against private steel plants, whose workers have a separate pay agreement and are not on strike.

He estimated that there were 20 pickets outside the gates.

It appears the local strike committee is acting independently. It must agitate them to see steel supplies being moved within sight of the Llanwern steelworks." Mr Webb considered that his company could not continue production if supplies were disrupted for more than two weeks.

The strikers at Newport had

been incensed by reports that members of the Steel Industry Management Association (SIMA) were doing work normally done by union members.

Some men were threatening to retaliate by stopping essential work being carried out on blast furnaces which have to be kept in operation at a low level to prevent serious damage to them.

Allegations that SIMA staff at Port Talbot were exceeding their normal duties angered the men there, who said they would "try to get the message across at the picket line."

As the strike, originally envisaged as a "short, sharp engagement", threatened to become prolonged and increasingly bitter, steelworkers in Newport have been told they can receive help with their council rents and mortgages.

Steel corporation and unions give details of the conditions that caused breakdown of negotiations

## Self-financing deal was sticking-point

By Paul Routledge

Labour Editor

The width of the negotiating gulf that separates the two sides in the state steel strike is underlined by the two documents on their respective positions published by the British Steel Corporation and the steel unions.

The TUC trade union coordinating committee's proposals suggest a 13 per cent increase all round for 150,000 workers in the industry in return for a "national commitment" to introduce productivity bargaining at plant level.

British Steel says the loss-making industry cannot afford any increase that is not paid for out of improved performance and productivity, and insists that the whole of this year's wage settlement should be self-financing.

At the point of breakdown in the negotiations the striking unions said in their proposals: "The representatives of the trade union coordinating committee will be prepared jointly to recommend to their respective negotiating bodies and executive committees the following points as a basis for the resumption of normal working and the settlement of current pay negotiations:

1 A general increase of 8 per cent on all existing elements of pay from December 30, 1979.

2 A further 5 per cent from that date of an existing element of pay, amount of the negotiations and implementation of lump sum bonus schemes on a divisional or works basis.

3 A national commitment by all the parties concerned to the introduction of such schemes and

to the principle of local joint bargaining in relation to such schemes at divisional or works level.

4 An agreement by the unions to establish local joint productivity committees with which the unions concerned will assist with specialized resources.

5 Agreement to the provision of a joint review where a particular scheme is now yielding the anticipated returns. In such situations it will be open to both sides to advise on mutual assistance from mutually agreed sources.

6 Agreement that the trade union coordinating committee will continue to exist to deal with any problems arising from these negotiations, and will be approached, involve national negotiators.

7 Constructive discussions will be held concerning the introduction of a 39-week or a shorter working year with a view to this being effective from January 1, 1981.

Mr Charles Villiers, chairman of British Steel, said the two sides were divided by three things: the unions could not convince the corporation that their proposals would be self-financing; or that they could "wrap up" the national pay round with local productivity bargaining; and it did not overcome BSC's money shortage.

In rejecting the unions' proposal, the British Steel Corporation board said that negotiations for a pay settlement should be based on:

1 A general increase of 8 per cent based on a national agreement to include changes essential to improve the efficiency of the industry, particularly flexibility in working practices, reduced manning at ongoing plants, non-

recruitment of labour to fill vacancies caused by natural wastage in order that such an agreement should be self-financing.

2 A further increase of a minimum per cent (in lump sum bonuses) arising from locally negotiated lump sum bonus schemes. BSC were prepared to guarantee this minimum benefit from the schemes, but expected the average payment under the schemes.

In addition, steelworkers continuing with traditional productivity schemes would receive further increases. Last year, locally negotiated schemes yielded an average of 6 to 7 per cent on top of the nationally negotiated schemes.

The BSC board considered that an offer based on those principles would be in line with its own objectives as well as those of the unions, significant increases in earnings for steelworkers, and self-financing of these increases through improved performance.

In response to the representations from the trade union coordinating committee the board are now prepared to make one advance payment during the January/March quarter at the rate of 4 per cent of gross earnings of the last quarter of 1979 (the minimum guaranteed in respect of lump sum bonus schemes).

The board considers that a pay agreement tied to increases in efficiency in the industry, arising from a national agreement intended to be self-financing, and from the proposed local lump sum bonus schemes is essential to the competitiveness of the industry and to job security within it.

It refers cautiously to "the role of the majority" in a new elected assembly.

Mr Basnett sees 'very bitter dispute' ahead

Continued from page 1

one of the TUC leaders to attend today's National Economic Development Council, chaired by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, said the BSC had rejected a unique offer.

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"I am astounded that this has been rejected," Mr Basnett went on. "But we need not look too far for the blame. Behind the incompetence of the BSC negotiators has been the role of this Government."

Mr Basnett, who is chairman of the TUC's influential economic committee, expected to discuss the employment implications this morning predicted a "very bitter dispute indeed".

Our Political Correspondent writes: Mrs Thatcher received reports from ministers and officials yesterday about the effects of the strike and the secondary picketing aimed at halting stockholders' supplies.

Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Industry, had duties which took him out of London, but Mrs Thatcher discussed the situation for 90 minutes with Mr Whitelaw, Home Secretary, Mr Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, Mr Adam Butler, Minister of State for Industry, Mr John Biffen, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, Mr Angus Maude, Paymaster General, and Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General.

The National Coal Board, which normally supplies BSC with 180,000 tons of coking coal a week, said coal that could not be moved was being put to stock.

North Sea operations: Work in the North Sea would not be interrupted in a matter of days, rather than weeks, by steel shortages, according to British Petroleum (Percy Wright writes). Deliveries of pipework and other components are made almost daily to platforms involved in drilling and exploration operations. But there are no immediate difficulties for the wells in routine production of oil.

Thousands of workers face lay-offs and many companies will be forced to close permanently if the steel strike continues into next month. Mr Stanley Speight, chairman of the national council for the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, said yesterday.

"It could be more serious than the three-day week," he said. "I think by the end of January if there is no settlement and the blockade on im-

port steel continues it could be extremely serious."

Mr Speight, whose association has 54,000 member firms, added: "I am hoping that common sense will prevail among workers in the steel industry. I am not fully convinced their views have been taken into account."

Ford of Britain yesterday described the strike as presenting a "difficult, ominous and dangerous situation" for the British motor industry. The company's steel stocks will keep production tracks running until early February, but there remains uncertainty over supplies of components from external companies.

BL and Talbot (formerly Chrysler UK) also hold four to six weeks' steel stocks and Vauxhall said it did not expect difficulties for several weeks.

GKN, one of the larger motor industry suppliers, said it was continuing to produce normally.

The Engineering Employers' Federation is monitoring its members' strike day and gave a warning yesterday of the serious long-term effects of the strike.

A spokesman said: "The industry is particularly vulnerable now, following our own dispute last year and the prospect of difficult trading conditions in 1980."

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writes). A union official said there were suspicions of stockholders "profiteering" from the strike.

Two of the north-east's largest stockholders, Robert Frazer and GKN, at Hebburn, said stocks were still moving out of yards.

Picketing appeared to be peaceful.

In Consett the strikers' mood is one of quiet anger.

Corby: Extra police were called to the British Steel plant after a woman office worker trying to cross picket lines was punched.

More than 2,000 engineering and electrical workers ignored the strike call but production was at a standstill. Maintenance men have been withdrawn.

An embarrassed Mr Sirs, in

## HOME NEWS

## Procedural impasse averts crisis at Stormont

From Christopher Thomas

Belfast:

After a precarious and uncertain day the Government last night saved its constitutional conference on Northern Ireland from imminent collapse. But the atmosphere remains tense, with a strict official clampdown on information.

The Stormont conference was salvaged simply by not holding any substantive discussions. It is still bogged down on the question of which matters can be put on the table for debate, and a further attempt to break the impasse will be made this morning. The crisis that was delayed yesterday may then erupt.

After that the conference is not due to resume until Monday week because of previous engagements by Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and leaders of the three participating parties.

Each party yesterday presented Mr Atkins with written proposals on the political way forward. The most striking impression was of firmly entrenched positions ranging from a deep commitment to Irish unity to a blunt insistence on continued unity with Britain.

The Social Democratic and Labour Party, main political voice of Roman Catholics, was exceptionally forthright: "No longer can the veto of one small section of the Irish people be allowed to condemn the vast majority ... to further decades of suffering and strife."

The Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionists, was no less hard hitting in a document which raised against anything which might suggest a united Ireland. Its main demand was for far tougher security measures for tougher security measures for tougher security.

The paper said: "This conference cannot give any consideration to, or enter into any discussion whatsoever on ways and means to bring about a united Ireland. A united Ireland cannot come out of this conference."

That said, it will be extremely difficult for Mr Atkins to devise an agenda that will steer a course between Mr Paisley and the Catholic leaders.

The minister yesterday submitted a list of issues that might form an agenda, but it does not include power sharing, Irish unity or security.

It refers cautiously to "the role of the majority" in a new elected assembly.

Judge retires: Judge Alan King-Hamilton, QC (above) who recently told a jury they were "merciful" to acquit four self-styled anarchists, left the Central Criminal Court yesterday after almost 16 years' service there. Tributes were paid to his humour,



patience and humanity when court staff from judges to ushers crammed Number One Court for the farewell ceremony to the judge, aged 76, who presided over the trial and acquittal of Mr Peter Hain, the former Young Liberal leader, the Playland vice trial and the Gay News trial.

## Union warns NEC to 'keep off the grass'

By David Felton and Clifford Webb

Mr Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, yesterday attacked the Labour National Executive Committee, accusing it of interfering in his union's affairs.

Mr Duffy and his executive were incensed by the national executive's statement after its meeting last month that it hoped Mr Derek Robinson, the dismissed BL union convenor, would be reinstated.

"There has been a code of practice within the Labour Party that you do not interfere with the trade union movement unless a union has requested assistance. We have not requested assistance and we are saying to the NEC: 'Keep off the grass and mind your own business,'" he said.

Mr Duffy said the national executive "would be better served looking after political aspirations than interfering in the matter of Derek Robinson. In my opinion their action could be disadvantageous to us."

The inquiry will take evidence in London today from a strong management team from BL, headed by Mr Gary Horrocks, managing director of BL Cars.

Mr Duffy hopes that the hearings of the inquiry board which comprises three union officials, can be completed next week.

## New rules on sale of medicines

By Derek Harris

Commercial Editor

Distillers Company, one of the largest Scotch whisky suppliers in the United Kingdom, is raising its prices to the trade by 2.50 a case and that is likely to roll the retail counter to mean an increase of about 30p a bottle.

Brands affected include Haig, White Horse, Dewar's, Crawford's, Buchanan Blend and John Barr.

Increases will go through on February 8 but Teachers, another large supplier, will be raising through on January 21 a £2-a-case increase which will probably mean 20p-a-bottle rise in the shops.

Distillers Company gins, Gordons and Booth's, are also going up in the shops by about 20p a bottle.

Mr Robert Yates, British Leyland foreman, was dismissed for allowing men to sleep on the night shift at the Rover works in Solihull, West Midlands, an industrial tribunal was told yesterday.

He was in charge of 32 men on the night shift who were dismissed, disciplined, or who resigned rather than be dismissed.

It happened, the tribunal at Birmingham heard, in June after a six-month investigation into alleged clock-on malpractices at the plant. Security officers kept watch from behind an extractor fan in a plant shop from where they could see a clocking point.

Mr John Shaylor, plant protection manager, said that at dawn on June 14 he had seen a day-shift worker come in to the factory and knock on the

## BL foreman 'allowed men on night shift to sleep'

From Our Correspondent

Birmingham

Mr Robert Yates, British Leyland foreman, was dismissed for allowing men to sleep on the night shift at the Rover works in Solihull, West Midlands, an industrial tribunal was told yesterday.

Some laticives, eye drops and lozenges and large packs of pain-killers will be available only from pharmacists from that date under the phasing in of the Medicines Act, 1968.

The new regulations will apply, among others, to Sandoz, McNeil, McNeil, Ironman, Murine, Optrex eye drops, Dequadin lozenges, Selsun shampoo and the large packs of Panadol.

Mr David Sharp, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, said yesterday: "Anyone needing help has only to consult a pharmacist to receive properly qualified advice for which there is no charge."

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## School inspectors echo core curriculum call

By Our Education Correspondent

Education

Proposals for a broad compulsory core curriculum, which might take up between two-thirds and three-quarters of teaching time in secondary schools, are put forward by the Schools Inspectorate in a discussion document published yesterday.

## HOME NEWS

## Evidence from inquiry into death of James Kelly to be available at inquest, Mr Whitelaw states

By George Clark

Political Correspondent

Evidence given by police officers to Mr David Gerry, Assistant Chief Constable of the West Midlands police force, about the death of Mr James Kelly, a labourer, aged 53, who died in police custody in Liverpool last June, will be made available at the adjourned inquest.

That was made clear by the Home Office last night after Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, had released to the press letters he has sent to Sir Harold Wilson, the former Prime Minister, in whose constituency of Buxton Mr Kelly lived, to Mr Merlin Rees, the former Home Secretary and to Mr Michael Meacher, MP for Oldham, West, who had raised the subject of death in police custody.

I should emphasize that the Chief Constable of Merseyside and I are as anxious as you are to ensure that the cause of Mr Kelly's death should be established publicly", Mr Whitelaw wrote to Sir Harold, who had led the demand for an independent police inquiry.

Demands for a public inquiry grew after Sir Thomas Hetherington, the Director of Public Prosecutions, announced on Friday that, having considered the report of Mr Gerry's investigation, he had concluded that the evidence did not justify criminal proceedings against any police officers. Mr

Mr Kelly was arrested when

returning home from a public house. His family accused the police of brutality and said that witnesses had seen him beaten by police officers. An independent pathologist brought in by the family reported 32 bruises and a double fracture of the jaw.

Mr Whitelaw wrote to Sir Harold yesterday: "I explained previously that an inquiry under section 32 of the Police Act, 1964, under which I can cause a local inquiry to be held into any matter connected with the policing of an area, ought not to be regarded as a substitute for the procedures laid down in the Police Act for the investigation and consideration of allegations

that members of a police force had committed a possible criminal offence.

"Equally, it would not be appropriate to see a section 32 inquiry as a means of challenging decisions taken by those responsible for such matters."

Writing to Mr Meacher, Mr Whitelaw said that in nine and a half years from January 24 to June 1979 there were 245 deaths in police custody.

Mr Whitelaw said deaths in police custody were reported to the coroner. Inquiries were held in 223 of the 245 cases.

Mr Whitelaw issued details of deaths in police custody from 1970 to 1979 given in the accompanying table.

POLICE DEATHS IN CUSTODY 1970-79

Force	Place where death occurred	Deaths in custody		
		Total Police	Deaths in Hospital	Deaths in Prison
Avon and Somerset	1	1	—	—
Bedfordshire	3	3	—	—
Cambridgeshire	—	—	—	—
Cleveland	4	4	—	—
Cumbria	1	1	—	—
Devon and Cornwall	1	1	—	—
Dorset	2	1	1	—
Durham	1	1	—	—
Essex	2	2	—	—
Gloucestershire	2	2	—	—
Gtr Manchester	11	4	7	—
Hertfordshire	2	2	—	—
Humbershire	4	1	3	—
Leicestershire	4	3	1	—
Lincolnshire	1	1	—	—
Merseyside	1	1	—	—
Nottinghamshire	1	1	—	—
North Yorkshire	2	2	—	—
Northumbria	1	1	—	—
Shropshire	1	1	—	—
Suffolk	—	—	—	—
Surrey	—	—	—	—
Sussex	4	2	1	—
Thames Valley	2	1	1	—
Warwickshire	2	2	—	—
West Mercia	1	1	—	—
West Midlands	11	9	2	—
West Yorkshire	14	4	10	—
Wiltshire	—	—	—	—
Worcestershire	1	1	—	—
Gwent	—	—	—	—
North Wales	3	3	—	—
South Wales	11	9	2	—
City of London	2	1	1	—
Metropolitan	102	86	48	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>—</b>

Notes: Adjustments have been made in relation to period before 1974 to avoid

This includes deaths on way to hospital.

Figures cover period from 1 January 1970 to 30 June 1979

† Includes 1 death (natural causes) at court.

## Government may raise nuclear power target

From a Special Correspondent

The Government expects to order at least one new nuclear power station a year from 1982, Mr Philip Jones, a deputy secretary at the Department of Energy, told the Vale of Belvoir inquiry yesterday. "That level may have to be increased," he said.

The inquiry, in its eighth week, is considering the National Coal Board's proposals to develop coalmining under north-east Leicestershire at a cost of £760m.

Mr Jones said that a nuclear generating capacity of 40 gigawatts was planned by the year 2000. The United Kingdom's nuclear capacity was now six. The latest government announcement on its programme until 1992 only anticipated an additional 15.

If the 40 gigawatt target was not reached by 2000, demands for coal for power stations would have to be increased.

Although the Department of

Energy is not appearing at the inquiry as a supporter of the coal board proposals, its energy outline at the inquiry firmly supports the board's case to open three mines in the Vale of Belvoir. The department is forecasting that coal will have to make a large contribution, with nuclear power and energy conservation, in the future.

"All three will be complementary, with coal playing the key role in the progressive replacement of oil," the department's paper said. "With increasing pressure on indigenous gas supplies, a substitute source of gas will be required possibly before the end of the century, and coal can expect to play a growing part in this and other longer-term markets for synthetic fuel and chemicals.

Demand for coal during the 1990s is likely to be at least at present levels, and the chances are that the need to use and produce coal will be rapidly rising by the end of the century.

Senior ratings can take charge in port

By Henry Stanshope

Defence Correspondent

Senior ratings in the Royal Navy can in future be left in charge of any warship while it is in port.

It is part of naval policy to delegate responsibility as much as possible, and will also help to relieve pressure on ship's officers.

The scheme applies to fleet chiefs and chief petty officers, who will be asked to carry out the job as "officer of the day" at the discretion of the commanding officer. They will also be responsible for safety of the ship and for discipline, but not for investigative procedures or for punishment.

Experienced senior ratings can carry out similar duties on smaller ships with a crew of under 40, and only under certain conditions. The extension will cover frigates and larger vessels. But the commanding officer will have to be within half-an-hour's recall to the ship if needed.

When the ship is on operational duty in port, or is under less than eight hours' sailing notice, a duty commanding officer will have to be on board at the time.

## Whitehall defends its policy on chemical weapon attack

By Pearce Wright

Science Editor

The government attitude towards the development of chemical weapons and civil defence has been outlined in a letter to the defence committee of the Ecology Party.

The letter comes after the Ecology Party asked Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, how much money was being spent to protect civilians from chemical attack, particularly in view of the money being made by the Government in sales to the United States and other countries of chemical defence equipment.

The matter was raised after the Ministry of Defence publicised last October a training programme for servicemen at Porton Down in the use of new protective clothing and equipment. The tests involve the spraying of agents which simulate chemicals used in weapons.

Protective equipment includes a suit developed at Porton Down which uses a fabric allowing soldiers to withstand exposure to the most recently developed nerve gases.

The protective clothing and special early warning devices are being sold to several countries. The questions to the Government contain criticisms that safeguards, comparable to those

of military defence, are not being taken for the civilian population.

The Home Office response is: "Whilst there must, unfortunately, always be a possibility that chemical warfare may be employed, the deliberate and widespread use against civilian populations is not considered at all likely."

"There are understood to be many problems still in the effective use of such weapons and nuclear weapons remain superior, in the sense that they continue to provide a much quicker and more predictable means of achieving large-scale civilian casualties, if that is the aim of an aggressor."

"Home defence preparations, as is the case with so many other important aspects of national life, have to be geared to what is economically practical."

"The risk of enemy attack and the form it might take are kept under continuous review and if the balance of possibility were thought to have changed, immediate consideration would be given to appropriate counter measures."

Mrs Elizabeth Sigmund, a member of the Ecology Party's defence committee, said that they did not go far enough. A request would be made for a meeting with officials to discuss the matter in more detail.

## Police chief determined to eradicate corruption

From Our Correspondent

Glasgow

Sir David McNee, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, spoke last night of his determination to eradicate police corruption.

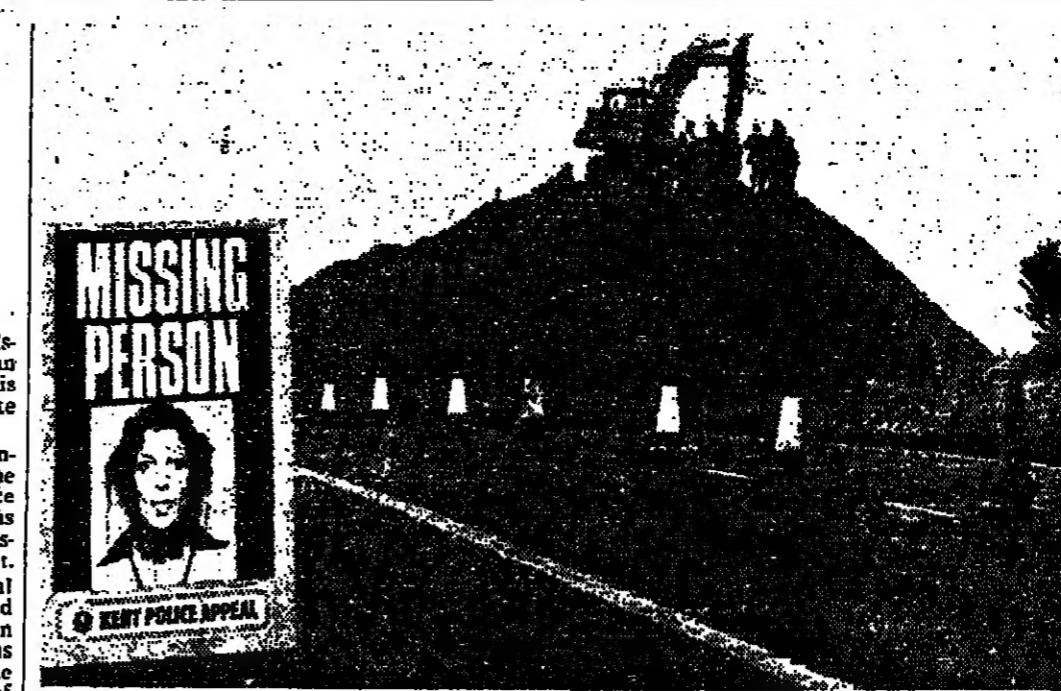
Referring to Operation Countryman, he made clear that he would not allow any police obstruction of investigations under Mr Leonard Burt, Assistant Chief Constable of Dorset.

Sir David, giving the annual Dallas Lecture in Glasgow, said the Home Secretary had been questioned in the Commons about "serious reports that the corruption and criminality of some officers is being concealed by senior officers."

Sir David said: "Let me emphasize that if any officer obstructs the inquiry he will be dealt with, and severely. If those officers against whom the allegations have been made, are corrupt, the sooner they are brought to justice the better."

Sir David disclosed that in the Metropolitan Police 76 officers were suspended pending investigation of alleged malpractice, of whom 22 were under investigation for corruption. Since early 1978, 169 had left while under investigation for alleged criminal or disciplinary offences; 27 had been required to resign and 23 dismissed.

He said the increasing investigation of malpractice as a result of information from other officers was "extremely encouraging".



## French lamb import levy proposal 'unacceptable'

The French proposal to impose an import levy on British lamb was "entirely unacceptable", Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food said yesterday.

Ministry officials added that the French idea of allowing in British lamb on payment of 45p a pound levy made no difference to the basic position that France remained in breach of the European Court's decision that levies contravened the Treaty of Rome.

Yesterday Mr Walker sent a telegram to Mr Fionn Gundelach, EEC Commissioner for Agriculture, saying: "I must

insist that the Commission immediately acts in accordance with its responsibilities to stop these illegal charges on intra-Community trade."

Mr Richard Butler, president of the National Farmers' Union of England and Wales, reiterated his call that the French Government should end controls on British sheep imports.

Its decision to allow the import of lamb from the United Kingdom subject to the payment of a levy of some 94p per kg confirms that it is continuing to operate its illegal national control", he said.

Gundelach intervention, page 4

## Farmers told of 'lunatic' land cost levels

From Hugh Clayton

Agriculture Correspondent

The new decade posed many dangers for agriculture, leading farmers said yesterday. Sir Henry Plumb, chairman of the agriculture committee of the European Parliament, said that the number of British dairy cows was falling alarmingly fast and Mr Henry Fell, a north Humbershire sheep and grain farmer, said that land costs had reached "lunatic" levels.

Both men were addressing the Oxford Farming Conference. Sir Henry, a former president of the National Farmers' Union, who farms in Warwickshire, said that the number of British milk producers who wanted to give up milk output was "quite frightening".

The rate at which farmers leave milk production had accelerated in the past year. Farmers can apply for payments in EEC schemes, aimed at reducing the community milk surplus. Sir Henry said that the schemes were working more slowly in countries with excess milk production than in Britain.

Mr Fell said that farmers faced severe difficulties after a decade which was "extremely profitable by and large, for us".

High land prices and rents were becoming agriculture's greatest handicap. "We are prepared to pay", Mr Fell said. "There are plenty of lunatic farmers as there are lunatic people in other professions."

# See you again on the Salisbury plane.

British Airways are Salisbury-bound again. We are pleased to announce the resumption of our direct service from London Heathrow to Salisbury, in association with Air Zimbabwe Rhodesia. For full details see your Travel Agent or British Airways Shop. We'll take more care of you.



## HOME NEWS

## Trade union man fights party call for expulsion

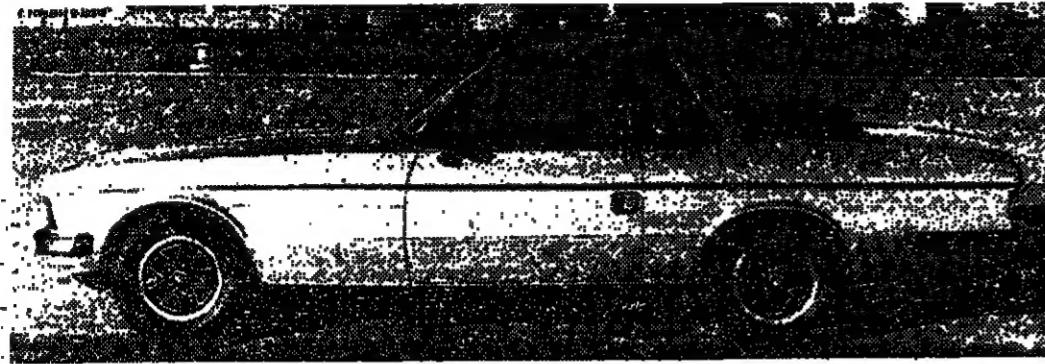
From Our Correspondent  
Oxford

The national executive of the Labour Party is considering whether an Oxford union official should be expelled from the party, on the basis of a recommendation to that effect from its organization committee.

The member in question, Mr Ted Heslin, is chairman of the Transport and General Workers' Union bookshop branch at Blackwell, the Oxford booksellers. Labour's organization committee says he has spread the views of an organization "which was not affiliated to the Labour Party".

A year ago Mr Heslin was expelled from Oxford City Labour Party because it was alleged he gave active support to the Workers' Socialist League, a Trotskyist group, then appealed to the national executive of the party.

Today Mr Heslin denied that he belonged to any other political organization. He said: "I would not like to comment until I have seen the recommendation in context. I would still like to be a member of the Labour Party."



The Bristol Beaufighter, said to have the highest acceleration of any four-seat automatic

## Bristol launches 140mph turbocharged car

By Peter Waymark

Motoring Correspondent

Bristol Cars, the small specialist manufacturer, today launches a new turbocharged luxury model that, the company claims, has the highest acceleration of any four-seat automatic made in the world.

The Beaufighter, named after the Second World War night fighter, accelerates from rest to 60 mph in 6.7 seconds and from 30 mph to 50 mph in 2.5 seconds, according to independent tests. The top speed is about 140 mph.

The car is powered by a turbocharged 5.9-litre V8 cylinder Chrysler engine and is based on the Bristol 412 model, which continues in production. The bodyshell enables the car to be used either as a hard-topped saloon or as a convertible.

Mr Anthony Crook, chairman

of Bristol Cars, said yesterday: "Although high maximum speeds are irrelevant these days, there are still people who want outstanding acceleration, particularly from top gear. We feel that the turbo provides this, while still giving reasonable fuel economy."

In motorway cruising, the car should give at least 17 miles to the gallon, but hard driving will increase consumption to about 12 miles per gallon.

The Beaufighter costs £39,000, making it one of the most expensive cars available in Britain. One of its strongest selling points could be its rarity value, for the rate of production is less than one a week.

The company's total output is only three cars a week, each of them hand built and taking four months to complete.

## In brief

## Boy barred from football club

A football supporter, aged 16, was ordered by Judge Smithies at Aldershot County Court, Hampshire, yesterday not to attend any more Aldershot home games until the full trial of the club's attempt to bar him from its ground for life.

The judge gave Aldershot Football Club a temporary injunction barring Kerry Waldron from the ground from which the club banned him for a season after an incident last April.

## Shah of Iran to give Frost TV interview

The Shah of Iran is to tell his story in a Yorkshire Television interview with David Frost, the company said last night. An adviser to the Shah said Mr Frost would have complete editorial control of the interview and questions would not be submitted in advance.

## Watch clue to dead man

Watchmakers have been asked to help to identify a tattooed man whose body was washed up on the Lincolnshire coast 12 days ago. His wristwatch, which had been mended recently, bore the code number DM458/8/77.

## Queen offers school

The Queen is offering the village school at Dersingham on the Sandringham estate to Norfolk county council for use as a youth and community centre. It is closing in the summer.

## 6,000 mine vacancies

National Coal Board vans are to tour north Derbyshire in a campaign to recruit more than 6,000 miners this year. Apart from filling vacancies caused by retirement the board plans to create 1,000 new jobs.

## Mountbatten inquest

An inquest on Lord Mountbatten and three others who died when their boat was blown up in Donegal Bay by the Provisional IRA will be held at Sligo today.

## Ripper theory denied

Det Chief Supt Peter Gilraine of West Yorkshire police, yesterday discounted a theory that there were two Yorkshire Rippers.

## £10m prison planned

A prison estimated to cost £10m is to be built at Grinston, Norfolk, for 463 prisoners.

## Cancer in the 1980s-1: More than £25m a year spent on research in Britain

## Death rate unlikely to improve this decade

By Annabel Ferriman

More than £25m a year is spent on cancer research in Britain, but the death rate from the condition has changed little since the war. Cancer accounted for about 20 per cent of all deaths during the 1970s and the rate seems unlikely to improve during the 1980s.

Research seems to have had little effect in reducing the death rate from the four big killers: cancer of the lung, large intestine, breast and stomach. Together they cause almost two thirds of all cancer deaths.

More women, in particular, are dying from cancer. Deaths from breast cancer, which were declining between 1943 and 1963, are increasing and deaths among women from lung cancer rose 40 per cent in the past decade.

Lung cancer deaths generally are on the increase, but the rate is slowing for men. In spite of a threefold increase between 1951 and 1975, the increase in the past decade has been only 3 per cent. Deaths from cancer of the large intestine and stomach are gradually declining.

Success has crowned research efforts in a few areas. Deaths from Hodgkin's Disease, a condition marked by enlargement of the lymphatic glands and spleen, with progressive anaemia, fall from 844 in 1963 to 664 in 1978 and doctors believe that many patients are being cured.

Considerable strides have also been made in the treatment of childhood cancers, but deaths from them and from Hodgkin's Disease were never more than a small minority of cancer deaths.

The wide variation in death rates illustrates the complexity of cancer. It is not a single disease, but a condition which can affect virtually any cells in the body.

Its lethal potential varies enormously depending upon where it begins, where it spreads and at what stage treatment is begun. The simple "basal cell" skin cancer is easily treated and almost never spreads, but other cancers, such as some that affect the lung, spread rapidly and are virtually uncontrollable.

There are nearly all diseases of old age, however, a fact which accounts for their rise in the twentieth century. Infectious diseases were the main killers before 1900, but as they were brought under control, cancer and cardiovascular diseases have taken over as the main cause of mortality.

Different cancers are thought to have different causes though, with the exception of lung can-

cer and smoking, they have not been clearly established for the main cancers.

Most of the clues point towards diet as an important cause. An association between total fat intake and breast cancer has been observed on an international scale, as has a lack of fibre in the diet and cancer of the large intestine.

The incidence varies according to social class and geography, and those differences have been studied to try to discover the causes.

Cancer of the breast and prostate are more common among the rich than the poor, but all the other cancers are more prevalent among the poor who, therefore, have a slightly higher death rate from cancer.

Geographical variations are noticeable particularly in relation to cancer of the stomach, which is more common in the North-east and North-west of England than in the South, and much more common in Wales.

The incidence is lower in rural areas than in urban areas, which has suggested to some epidemiologists a connexion with air pollution.

The incidence also varies enormously between continents. In Nigeria and Texas the rate is 7.2 per 100,000; in Japan it is 94 per 100,000. Bladder cancer varies considerably in distribution. In the United States geographical studies show high mortality in counties where there are a large number of workers in the chemical and motor vehicle industries.

The incidence among families has been studied to see whether genetic factors are important.

They appear to be relevant in some of the main varieties.

Cancer of the breast, for example, is about three times more common in relatives of breast cancer patients than in the general population. Similarly cancer of the stomach and large intestine are somewhat more common in the relatives of patients.

There is, however, no evidence that many families have a heightened susceptibility to all forms of cancer in general.

The epidemiologist who studies those disease patterns is the Philip Marlowe of the medical world. He must piece together the clues with thoroughness and interpret them with care.

Present thinking is coming increasingly to the view that a cure for cancer will not be found for 10 to 20 years or more, so the role of the epidemiologist has become crucial.

Does he have the answers? Tomorrow: prevention versus cure.

## WEST EUROPE



The car in which three policemen were machine-gunned to death.

## Red Brigades terrorists murder three policemen in Milan

From Peter Nichols

Rome, Jan 8

While Sicily today paid its bitter last homage to Signor Piersanti Mattarella, the murdered leader of its regional administration, gunmen struck in the north, with an ambush on the outskirts of Milan in which three policemen were machine-gunned to death.

The three victims in plain clothes were driving to carry out their regular duties of patrolling schools in the area. They were armed but there was no sign of any reaction on their part because the attack was so swift.

Witnesses say that a Fiat 128 with the three killers on board awaited the arrival of the police car from a grass verge. As the police car approached, the terrorists blocked the road with their car, stepped out with automatic weapons in their hands, two of the three with their faces covered, and proceeded to fire long bursts at the policemen.

The one of the terrorists bent down to look through the front window, presumably to check the effects of their work, and then the three drove away.

Two witnesses who were behind the police car in the line of traffic were tonight said still to be suffering from shock. Responsibility for the murders was claimed in a telephone call by the far left.

It was known that Signor Mattarella was proposing to bring the Communists into his next regional administration and there was talk that he might emerge from the forthcoming Christian Democratic national congress as the party's deputy secretary.

He supported the views of Signor Aldo Moro who was due to attend Parliament for a vote of confidence in a government which for the first time had the official support of the Communists.

Cardinal Pappalardo said the crime could not be attributed solely to the Mafia.

"There must have been other occult forces" beyond "our island".

As the body was taken in procession to the cathedral, about 50,000 people gathered in the square to pay tribute.

His successor in the region's presidency, Signor Carlo Giuliano, said Signor Mattarella was "killed by an act of aggression aimed at the heart of our institutions: killed by terrorism and by the Mafia which find their point of fusion in the search for control over power and subversion of democracy's power".

Signor Giuliano's blinding of both terrorism and the Mafia reflected the confusion about the motive for the murder. Some seek a purely political explanation.

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The Archbishop of Palermo, Cardinal Pappalardo, said in his homily: "We do not know whether to cry more on the tomb of our dear brother, fallen at the height of his powers and of his service for the community, or for the tragic fate of Italy, lacerated by hatreds and mortal shocks which compromise its very existence as a free and civilized country."

## Belgium's coalition on point of collapse

From Our Own Correspondent

Brussels, Jan 8

A

last ditch attempt was being made here tonight by Mr Wilfried Martens, the Belgian Prime Minister, to prevent the collapse of his coalition government and another general election barely a year after the last one.

As so often in the past controversial plans for turning this once unitary kingdom into a fully fledged federal state, with a large measure of autonomy for its French-speaking and Dutch-speaking populations, are at the heart of the latest crisis.

Mr Martens's immediate difficulties have been precipitated by the threat of the French-speaking parties to pull out of his coalition.

The government alliance consists of the Christian Democrats and Socialists, both of which are split into separate Walloon (French-speaking) and Flemish (Dutch-speaking) parties, and the militant Democratic Front, which has a following only in Brussels.

After an audience of King Baudouin, Mr Martens, a Christian Democrat from Flanders, was engaged tonight in what looked like being a final and fruitless round of negotiations with leaders of the coalition parties.

Earlier in the day Mr André Cools, the leader of the French-speaking wing of the Socialists, whose support is crucial to the coalition's survival, declared that he was not prepared to renegotiate the regionalization agreement on which the Government was formed.

This envisaged a three-phase programme for dividing Belgium into three regions: Flanders, Wallonia, and bilingual Brussels—but left unclear the distribution of autonomous authority as well as many other matters.

## Mrs Thatcher assures MPs Britain will stay in EEC

By David Wood

There will be no question of Britain leaving the EEC. Mrs Thatcher last night assured the European Democratic Group of Conservative MPs in the European Parliament.

The group was meeting in London to consider business for next week's plenary session for Strasbourg. It was the first time since the European election that the Prime Minister had formally met the group. More than 50 MEPs were present.

"There is no question of our coming out", she said. "It would damage us, damage them,

and damage the interests of the free world. They need us."

For Britain to withdraw from the Community because of differences over contributions to the European budget would "fundamentally undermine Europe's weaker links with the rest of the world". Moreover, the Community had no power to turn Britain out, and consequently "there is no point in arguing about that".

Mrs Thatcher, reasserting her strong commitment to Europe, said the Nine stood as an example to the world of a community brought together under a treaty which set out the economic structure of liberty.

## Minister 'encouraged' by talks on EEC budget

From Robert Schull

Amsterdam, Jan 8

Sir Ian Gilmore, Lord Privy Seal and Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, discussed Britain's contribution to the EEC budget with members of the Dutch cabinet in The Hague today.

Sir Ian arrived from Rome where he had similar talks yesterday with Signor Francesco Cossiga, the Italian Prime Minister, who is also President of the Community. He described the Dutch response as "sympathetic".

Sir Ian said that having visited only two capitals so far it was still too early to say whether there would be an early summit but he said that he felt more encouraged than before he left London.

Sir Geoffrey emphasized that the main purpose of the tour of the capitals of the Community was to ensure that Britain's partners understood the scale of the problem.

## Outcry against proposed closure of workshop

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent

Government ministers who have repeatedly called for alternatives to custody are about to end one that is saving the country money.

The young men and women referred by probation officers to a training workshop at Wilton, near Salisbury, cost the local authority the best interests of the community at large."

The trust's supporters want Mr Whitelaw to turn his words into action.

So far negotiations have resulted in a 14-week extension of funding, up to January 18. If the workshop shuts, £25,000 of Home Office capital will be wasted and 29 people will be unemployed.

Mrs Davies said that the trust's latest success was with a man who had been in and out of custody for some years. But last week magistrates were persuaded to give him a suspended sentence instead of jail, because of his time at Wilton.

On January 18 the Government will stop supporting the scheme. One reason is that the workshop is in a rural area instead of an inner city.

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, told chief pro-

## Equity's request on financial cuts is refused

By Our Theatre Reporter

The request from Equity, the actors' union, that it should be consulted by the Arts Council before any cuts are made which could close theatre companies, has been refused by Sir Roy Shaw, the council's secretary general.

In a letter to the union, published yesterday, Sir Roy said the council was not an employer of the actors. It had a different role: to assess the quality of work done by a particular company, its managerial and financial efficiency and the public need for its work.

He said: "It is unrealistic to expect to maintain the

## AFGHANISTAN

Kremlin hardliners calculate that détente is an easy price to pay for strategic advantage

## Russians prepare for freeze in relations with West

From Michael Binyon  
Moscow, Jan 8

The Russians are now bracing themselves for a sharp deterioration in their relations with America in the wake of their widely condemned intervention in Afghanistan and the measures announced in retaliation by President Carter.

But though the Soviet press is now mounting a virulent counter-attack on American policies around the globe, the reaction to the grain embargo, the postponement in opening an American consulate in Kiev and the American aid to Pakistan has been fairly restrained so far.

The Russians do not want to be seen to accept the idea that their intervention has had wider effects than they foresaw. Détente is still official Soviet policy towards the West, though Moscow now has no illusions that it can survive in anything other than name for some years to come.

To the 15 elderly men in the Politburo who make the decisions, that probably does not matter. Over the past two years it has become obvious that the policy was not going to provide the security the Russians sought to allow them to pursue their own interests.

Relations with the United States have been under increasing strain ever since President Carter took office and the Russians believed there was little to be lost by upsetting him again.

The Russians judge their relations with the West by their relations with Washington. Other countries, except perhaps West Germany, do not really matter. America is seen as the leader of Nato, and it is the Soviet-American relationship that affects issues of strategy.

## Afghan headmen ask ex-king to come back

From Ian Murray

Azakhel, near Peshawar, Jan 8  
Refugee Afghan headmen today issued an invitation to the deposed King Zahir Shah to return from exile in Italy and lead them in their fight to expel Soviet troops from the country.

"Please let our King know," one of the headmen said, "that if he would lead us we would fight for him and free our country." A hundred burly men heads nodded in agreement. Everyone seemed to be an extremely reluctant refugee.

Azakhel Camp is a field beyond the railway tracks some 23 miles south-east of Peshawar. It has been set up by the Pakistan Government as one of a series of camps along the Pakistan border to accommodate the thousands of refugees pouring across from Afghanistan. Tents and food are provided and the refugees are issued with identity papers by the authorities.

But although the Pakistan writ of law runs there, the camp is really ruled by the fierce Afghan headmen and it is they who keep the real order among the 14,000 people on the scattered campsite. The youngest of the headmen is Hukam Khan, who thinks he is "about 40" and says that he has reached the rank of headman at so young an age, because all the other elders of his tribe have either been killed or jailed by the Russians.

"We resisted and because of that they sent tanks against us into the mountains. We have no weapons to fight the tanks so we dug deep holes in the roads and cover them with wood. When the tanks fall in we pour petrol on them. Think what we could do if we really had some weapons."

But rifles seem to be the only thing they understand. The man wounded last week said that they had captured two Afghan Army anti-aircraft guns but they were "too sophisticated" for them to understand.

With the four other headmen he has one real duty to further the war inside his country. They meet regularly to decide which of the men in the camp should be sent to join the fighting.

He says: "We have only one gun for each 20 men. The rest of us are sitting here because we have no weapons. If we had weapons we would go and fight."

So the camp has only about 500 men actually in the field. At regular intervals the replacements chosen by the headmen are sent in and the tired fighters head back to the camp. The guns themselves never leave Afghanistan.

Some of the men come back wounded. The most recent casualty here was hit in the side six days ago somewhere in the Duhundi region of Lowergarh province. According to him, fighting was intense everywhere and there were no other Afghans there than those actually joining in the guerrilla action.

Other men came up to show their wounds, stripping their sleeves or rolling up their shirts and revealing livid scars. One man was still wearing the

security and the overall direction of the Western alliance. But the policy of détente, which is closely identified with President Brezhnev himself, has not seemed to work. Its trade benefits are marginal as the Americans have still not removed the restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union.

Increasingly in Soviet eyes détente has seemed to hold Moscow hostage to the hardliners in the Pentagon and in the Senate. The Russians are publicly warned they should not do this or that for fear of upsetting détente and jeopardizing the ratification of the Salt 2 treaty on the limitation of strategic arms.

Moscow badly needs the Salt 2 treaty, not only for economic reasons, but as an indication to the Soviet military leadership that it is possible to make binding agreements with the Americans on security matters.

But the Russians do not want Salt 2 treaty, not only for a restraining net around what they regard as their vital interests in other parts of the world.

In the past year, they came to realize three things.

First, the American leadership appeared weak and was unable to make its displeasure with Soviet actions felt. Secondly, the Salt treaty was unlikely to get through the Senate however well the Russians behaved.

Thirdly, the main military value of Salt 2 to the Russians—the guarantee that nuclear war would not be fought on Soviet soil—was undermined by Nato's failure to reach an agreement with the Soviet Union in Western Europe.

The Russians regarded Mr Carter as unpredictable. But they found that flouting him did not seem to matter.



They were angered by his human rights campaign and took the risk of rejecting out of hand his Salt proposals in 1977. Mr Carter dug up new proposals and rained down his threats by threatening a full-scale intervention in Afghanistan.

They placed dissidents on trial risking American retaliation. In the end none of the trade deals suffered.

The Americans ordered Soviet troops in Cuba to be withdrawn: the Russians refused, and after a face-saving accommodation the Americans dropped the issue.

The hardliners in the Politburo presumably drew the appropriate lessons, encouraged also by the example of Iran.

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Posing to slow down the pace of left-wing reforms would provoke such condemnation. The Soviet media have shown the same rather puzzled anger as they did when the West condemned Vietnam's overthrow of Pol Pot.

But if Afghanistan signals an effective end to détente as the Russians have liked it, the word to be understood is Moscow expecting a return to the cold war?

The answer appears to be No—at least, not in the sense of the words in the 1950s. There are too many Western interests in keeping businesslike relations with the Russians. Trade is one, cultural contacts are only reluctantly broken by the West, and the Americans always have to sell their grain somewhere.

What Moscow now expects is a long-term freeze. Relations will clearly worsen in the immediate future, and Soviet advocates of closer contacts with the West are very pessimistic. In virtually every field, the Russians will now close the doors to the West for a while.

To the Kremlin this does not matter. Indeed it may well be welcome to the ideologues who feared that prolonged contact with the West was weakening the ideological basis of communism, lowering the vigilance against western influence.

In a few years' time the Soviet leadership will be preoccupied with its own succession struggles and the rapidly worsening economic situation. The need then will be to keep contacts with the West to a minimum until the internal situation is stabilized.

The hardliners in the Politburo may have calculated that détente was the easy price to pay for security on the borders and a strategic advantage that the West, for all its present threats and counter-measures, is unlikely to be able to take away.

The Russians appear however to have been surprised by the strength of the Western reaction to Afghanistan. They did not expect that changing a hard-line and brutal communist for a more flexible man who was pro-pressure.

Hostile reaction in the Muslim world, it was probably argued, could be dealt with by a vigorous propaganda campaign, and in any case would be overshadowed by a forceful dénouement of the American-Iranian crisis.

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Hostile reaction in the

## OVERSEAS

## Phnom Penh accused of delaying food aid

Bangkok, Jan 8.—Mr Victor Palmeiro, the new United States coordinator for refugee affairs, today accused the Phnom Penh authorities of "failure to make any significant progress" in the distribution of international aid in Kampuchea and gave warning of a possible insistence on change in the distribution procedure.

He said he was "not interested" in differentiating between incompetence or willful obstruction.

"The fact is food is not being distributed", he said. "Further delay in the distribution of relief supplied by the world community is inexcusable. Ample supplies of food and trucks are now available within Kampuchea".

Mr Palmeiro said that international officials had confirmed that supplies sent into Phnom Penh remained in warehouses. "Every pressure" would be applied to relieve the hunger situation.

He confirmed that America would increase its intake of Indochinese refugees from Thailand to 10,000 a month as from this month. —Agence France-Presse.

## Israel Government challenged by Mr Dayan over move to keep settlement in Nablus area

From Moshe Brilliant  
Tel Aviv, Jan 8

Mr Moshe Dayan today launched a move in Parliament calculated to torpedo the Government's decision to redeploy the outlawed Gush Emunim settlement of Elon Moreh elsewhere in the Nablus area.

The Government has allocated land said to be public domain east of Nablus for the 110 settlers who must leave their present site south of Nablus because the Israel High Court ruled that the land had been unlawfully expropriated from private landowners.

In the first Opposition move he initiated since he resigned from the Government, Mr Dayan today obtained House committee recognition for the urgency of a motion to debate the Cabinet's decision to re-establish Elon Moreh at the new site. The committee reversed a decision by the Speaker and the House praeisdium and Mr Dayan will give the floor early next week.

At the committee meeting today, he explained that he favoured Jewish settlement in the West Bank for defence purposes and in dense groups, but there was no justification from the defence point of view for an isolated settlement on the outskirts of Nablus.

The issue is touchy for Mr Menachem Begin's Government since a substantial section of his coalition opposes Gush Emunim in general and Elon Moreh in particular. However, the danger to the Government is not immediate since the vote next week will be whether to hold a full dress debate at a future date, to refer the issue to a parliamentary committee or to refuse to discuss it altogether.

The Government may back a motion to refer the matter to committee to avoid risking a defeat. Several coalition doves in the House committee voted with the Opposition today to give Mr Dayan the floor.

The deadline set by the Government for the transfer of Elon Moreh is on or about February 3. Arabs claiming title to the present site obtained an order from the High Court in Jerusalem today giving the Government 10 days to explain why the land should not be evacuated.

Mr Elias Khoury, their coun-

sel, said the Government had demonstrated it was vulnerable to Gush Emunim pressures and he feared the present deadline would not be met. The Government had already postponed the move twice after Gush Emunim balked at the trans-

fer. Originally the state had seized 150 acres south of Nablus for the settlement. On October 22, a group of Arabs owning more than 31 acres won a High Court case against the requisition on the grounds it had not been a security necessity.

The land was returned within the 30 days prescribed in the judgment. The Government said it would evacuate the rest of the land and set a deadline of four to six weeks. This expired on January 3 and the Cabinet set a new deadline.

Mr Tamir, the Minister of Justice and Professor Zamir, the Attorney General had opposed the postponement of the evacuation and warned the Cabinet that the settlers were now trespassers and that it would be difficult to defend legal action by the Arab land-owners.

Mr Justice and Professor Zamir, the Attorney General had opposed the postponement of the evacuation and warned the Cabinet that the settlers were now trespassers and that it would be difficult to defend legal action by the Arab land-owners.

## Enthusiasm for self-sufficiency returns to population of island camps

From David Watts,  
Galang Island, Indonesia

The rainy season clouds blowing in from the north over Indonesia's largest camp for refugees from Vietnam are portents not just of the regular afternoon downpour but of the new stream of refugees who the authorities fear may start their pifid voyages again soon.

The critical period will come when the weather in the South China Sea begins to improve at the end of the winter. Not only will the sea be calm enough once again for their frail boats but all the indications are that economic conditions in Vietnam will be so much worse by that time that many more families will decide to risk the journey.

It is a prospect that Admiral Wibisono, commander of the northern Indonesian naval region which encompasses the Galang Island camp, does not relish. But at least this time he, and the international community, will not be taken by surprise.

And the main camp site on the island provides some striking examples of what the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) has achieved in the relief of the

Vietnamese refugee problem, and some insights into the economic and social effects of the arrival of a large number of foreigners, displaced from their own country, on an isolated and underdeveloped area.

The main flood of refugees was launched after the July conference in Geneva and the Indonesian authorities began processing them through Galang Island for resettlement elsewhere.

Most of the refugees had made landfall in the Anambas Islands off the Malaysian coast, now these islands are being gradually cleared of the uninvited inhabitants. At Galang, one and a half hours by boat from Singapore, they are put on to two sites. A third site will be available for any new arrivals.

In the early months the Galang Island camp was a depressed place. As so often happened the refugees arrived in poor condition and with little hope.

Some people might prefer the term displaced persons because, despite their ill-health when they arrive, most of the inmates do not suffer deprivation.

Money comes in from relatives and friends already resettled, to the tune of £50,000 a week according to Admiral Wibisono, and allowances for each refugee are greater than those paid to needy Indonesian citizens outside the camp.

Most of the refugees out of the camp's population of about 13,000 are Chinese. There are smaller numbers of Kampuchean and ethnic Vietnamese.

The policy of the UNHCR is to make them as self-supporting as possible. They scarcely need any encouragement. In fact, so enthusiastic were the Chinese for self-sufficiency that at one point they had almost taken over the local market.

Encouraged by a brisk resettlement rate of about 1,000 people a month, the atmosphere of the camp quickly recovered from the initial gloom.

The refugees have set up their own security system. The camp commander is assisted by two UNHCR officers and has 40 security men and police at his disposal.

Crimes of violence are few. The most serious was when a woman took a dislike to the marriage plans of her niece and

broke a piece of board over her head.

Few refugee camps can have had such a high standard of education and skill among its inmates. At one point during the autumn Galang had 21 doctors, 14 nurses and dentists, engineers and architects, not to mention a guitarist from the Saigon Conservatory of Music.

Not surprisingly the accent is now on acquiring language skills ready for resettlement and there are 145 teachers teaching 6,000 students languages and vocational skills. English is the first choice.

The camp itself provides an example of what a "business" the Vietnamese refugees have become, for both sides. Local contractors demanded 10 times the normal price for materials during the building of the camp and local landlords charge rents for UNHCR staff that would not seem outrageous in London. One United Nations staff man was asked nearly £230 a month rent for a single room.

The camp itself was built in Indonesia because of the exorbitant prices being asked for a refugee resettlement camp elsewhere in Asia.

## Appointments Vacant also on page 7

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Bristol

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Management



# Residential property



## Preference for the period look

While the typical "period" house retains its strong position in the market, many people are looking with increasing interest at more modern construction for reasons of reduced maintenance costs and, above all, easier heating.

The really old building may require a good deal of expensive attention to its fabric, and the installation of modern insulation and heating systems may be difficult. Ill-fitting windows and many of the older interior layouts are not conducive to efficient draught control. Post-war houses and those built between the wars are a lot easier to deal with.

One good but fairly high priced example of this kind of house is Little Prescotes, not far from Lymington in

the New Forest. It was built about 50 years ago and is L-shaped.

Main accommodation includes morning room, drawing room and dining room, all of which have folding doors allowing them to be used as one room when required. There is also a nursery, six bedrooms and four bathrooms. In addition there is a separate guest wing with a small flat and a maisonette.

Gardens and grounds include a paddock with stable block totalling just under eight acres. Due to come to auction in March unless there is a private sale, the property is being dealt with by Hamptons, who are asking for offers over £175,000.

A little down the price scale at about £120,000 is Cob House in Saxmundham Road, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, built in the 1920s and with views across the Alde estuary, under a plain tiled roof.

Accommodation is extensive and includes three reception rooms, a main bedroom and



Little Braxted Mill, on the River Bly, sold for a sum approaching £87,500.

bathroom suite and six further bedrooms. In addition, adjoining the house is a staff cottage with a large sitting room and three bedrooms.

The 27 acres of grounds

include a cliff garden, a terrace, and two arable fields which are at present let. There is also an extensive frontage to the river and the present owner has a private

same agents are dealing

morning for a seven-ton boat.

The sale is through Strutt and Parker, of Ipswich. A buyer of the property would have the option of buying, at a price to be negotiated, a small modern house just to the east of the main house.

Somewhat smaller but only recently built is Beau-George House, at Corscombe, near Dorchester, Dorset. The house is on the outskirts of the village and has fine views over farming country.

There is a drawing room, a combined dining room and kitchen, a laundry room and three bedrooms. The garden is of a quarter of an acre. The property is for sale at £59,500, through Jackson and Jackson, of Lymington.

A good house, probably of the 1930s, is one called Yonder, in Military Road, Rye, East Sussex. This is built in the Sussex style of brick with half-tiled walls under a tiled roof. There

are three main reception rooms, a study or garden

room and some eight bedrooms. The building has full central heating and cavity wall insulation.

Outbuildings include a large store with an adjoining workshop, a greenhouse and three loose boxes. The gardens include a stream with an ornamental bridge, an orchard and a paddock. In all, they run to about 54 acres. Offers in the region of £128,500 are being asked through Geering and Colyer, of Rye.

Also in the Sussex farm-house style, but more modern, is Lews Farm, built by the present owners about 11 years ago. It lies between the villages of Mayfield and Rotherfield in Sussex. The property overlooks surrounding farmland and has two reception rooms, a combined kitchen and breakfast room and four bedrooms. About 16 acres go with it and the price is around £100,000 through Bernard Thorpe and Partners.

Just across the county

boundary, in Kent, the same agents are dealing with Winchur Lodge, close to the village of Goudhurst. The lodge has been fully modernized and now has three reception rooms and four bedrooms. The garden is about three-quarters of an acre, and offers in the region of £65,000 are being asked.

Traditional in design is a house in Kingsley Avenue, Camberley, Surrey. It was built about 1957 and has white-washed brick walls and a tiled and insulated roof.

It includes a sitting room over 21ft long, a dining room, a large combined kitchen and breakfast room with a utility room just off, and four bedrooms. The price is £68,000 through Messenger May, of Baverstock, of Camberley.

In contrast to these modern buildings is The Elms, on the outskirts of Walpole, near Halesworth, north Norfolk. The house has a grade two listing as being of special architectural or historic interest and was

built in 1613, with a timber frame and plaster and brick infilling. A feature is some unusual decorative pargeting on the front added in 1708. The accommodation includes two reception rooms, a conservatory, four bedrooms and two attic rooms.

Gardens and grounds extend to about 1½ acres, with a small paddock, and there are outbuildings including three barns. Offers of about £65,000 are being asked through Savills, of Norwich, in conjunction with R. H. Sprake, of Halesworth.

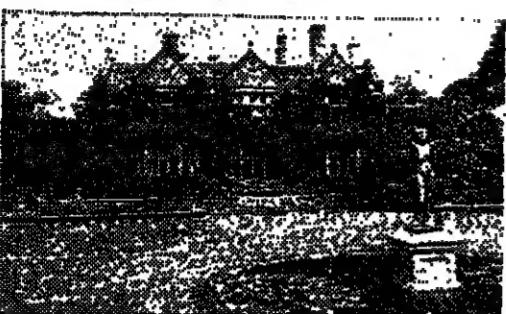
Small but well located with views across Ashdown Forest, is Honeysuckle Cottage, in Cuckoo Street, Nutley, Sussex. It is a single-storey converted and modernized in 1970, and built of whitened brick with a tiled roof.

There is a large sitting room and two bedrooms. Offers of about £37,500 are being asked through Braxtons, of Uckfield.

Gerald Ely

### AVON

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Additional features: Staff flat, Paddock.  
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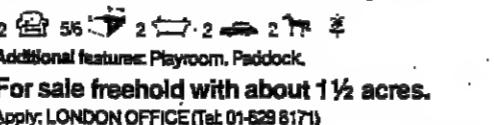
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An attractive country house in a sheltered position on high ground.



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A comfortable family house with a paddock and stable set in beautiful countryside.



For sale freehold with about 1½ acres.  
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**Uckfield 6 miles. Lewes 8 miles.**  
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Period Cottage, 3 rooms, Kitchen, bathroom, garage, garden. Needs refurbishment. Freehold for sale by auction 20th January. Barratts, Chipping Ongar, Tel: 5812.

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**A delightful Period Country House** dating from XVIIth Century with grounds of about 1½ acres, set in attractive rural village. 5 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 utility, 3 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 utility rooms, 1 double garage, 1 acre garden, 1 acre paddock, 1 acre orchard. Offers invited. Marlow Office, Tel: 2621.

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## SPORT

## Football

## Inventive Harlow close class gap to earn a visit to Watford

By Nicholas Harling  
Harlow 1 Leicester 0  
Harlow Town from the Isthmian League made sure that at least one non-league club will be in the fourth round of the FA Cup when they produced the first real upset of this year's competition at the expense of Leicester City last night.

The Essex club are not even in the upper half of their own league but on their Sports Centre they closed the apparent class gap in astonishing fashion to end the hopes of Leicester, and earn a visit to Watford on January 26. In their centenary season Harlow could have chosen no more appropriate way of passing the landmarks by winning their third round tie, but it was a delighted crowd of 8,723, many of whom besieged the players as they sought the safety of the dressing rooms on the final whistle.

The only goal of a typical Cup encounter did not even reach the back of the net but that must have mattered little to the delighted population of the new town of 10,000.

Leicester, a club with a fine tradition in the Cup, contributed their own downfall in a game that was admittedly hardly one for the connoisseur. The second division side showed little evidence of skill and flair, the qualities that have kept them with the pack, chasing promotion.

Most of their long diagonal crosses were made to a resolute centre half, Clarke, but when Henderson and Young did succeed in jumping in, their headers were either too weak to trouble Kison or lacking in the required accuracy.

Leicester's manager, Ian Wolsztynski said: "A great result and a deserved one. We played far better than on Saturday, some of Leicester's younger players appeared to show their nerves and we took full advantage. Tactically it went just as I wanted, the loss of the supply from Eddie Kelly is a misfortune and in the end thoroughly deserved to go through."

Harlow TOWN: P. Kison; R. Wickham, J. Flack, T. Gough, N. Anstey, N. Prosser, M. Twigg, J. Williams, D. Rose, M. Goodwin, L. Williams, A. Young, G. Kelly, R. Smith, P. Frieser, A. Robins (Waterhouse).

## Arsenal win but display their insecurity

By Norman Fox  
Football Correspondent

Arsenal 2 Cardiff City 1  
Arsenal's thoughts of returning to Wembley in three successive FA Cup finals were not dulled at Highbury last night, when they were given much extra encouragement. For though Cardiff City were only briefly in a position to win this third round replay, the style of Arsenal's victory would not have spread much fear among their season's favourites.

Sunderland, who scored their winning goal near the end of last year's final, gave Arsenal entry to a fourth-round tie against Brighton with two well taken goals that were the most positive contribution to a performance lacking the skills of Brady and the defensive composure of O'Leary.

Arsenal were misled by scoring too early and too easily for their own good. The goal that Sunderland gave them before the second minute had elapsed was to be strictly true, offered them by Davies, and Cardiff right back, whose unsound and misguided back pass was a gift to Sunderland. He ran on and shot from left to right inside the far post although Poutin was in between and making strenuous attempts to clear off the line.

The glow of such an early lead put Arsenal in an easier frame of mind. They kept Cardiff pressed into their own half for a few minutes, but when the Welsh team were allowed out they had a few minutes of their own. The Arsenal defence, with Nielsen, who had Devine, had that familiar air of vigorous over-commitment that so often leaves them stranded in the wake of counter-attacks.

It was not entirely surprising that in the same moment that Talbot hit the crossbar with a powerful header, Cardiff returned upfield to speed up their chance to put Buchanan in possession and did so accurately. Buchanan moved on and caught sight of Jennings beginning to come out to meet him. A splendid curling shot found its mark high beyond the goalkeeper's reach. Had Stapleton taken two earlier



Sunderland rounds the stranded Cardiff goalkeeper, Healey, to score his and Arsenal's first goal.

chances, neither particularly easy but nevertheless obtainable, on the blind side of the net. There was as much as anything showed their feeling of insecurity.

When Moore was lost to Cardiff it seemed likely that they would be further troubled, but Arsenal failed to see their opportunities and it was Bishop, always lively, whose header brought Jennings flying across the goal to push the ball over the crossbar. Stapleton had come close with the few openings that came his way.

ARSENAL: P. Jennings, P. Rice, S. Nixon, B. Talbot, S. Walford, W. Nielsen, G. Kelly, R. Smith, G. Rix. CARDIFF CITY: R. Healey, P. Davies, G. Bishop, J. Jennings, R. Pendle, R. Thomas, J. Lewis, R. Williams, J. Buchanan, G. Stevens. Referee: J. E. Worrall (Warrington).

## Blackburn fail to capitalize on their chances

Fulham 1 Blackburn 0  
Blackburn Rovers had enough chances in the first half to have sunk their second division opponents without trace, but Fulham held out with some determination and at times desperate defiance. Blackburn's leading scorer, Crawford, fired them into a 20th minute lead, with his eighth goal of the season, after three attempts had been charged down in the Fulham six-yard box. However, Fulham were level after 34 minutes, when the unmarked Money headed a centre from Greenway.

Rochdale 1 Bury 1

Five brilliant saves by Watson, kept his side in the fight against Bury, who should have clinched victory in the second half. O'Loughlin put Rochdale in front early in the game, but Whitehead put Bury on terms before the break and only Watson's agility made a replay necessary.

## Football results last night

FA Cup, Third round  
Blackburn (1) 1 Fulham (1) 1  
Crawford (1) 1 Bury (1) 1  
Reigate (1) 1 Whitehead (1) 1  
10,000 winners home to Burnley.  
Replays  
Arsenal (2) 2 Cardiff (1) 1  
Buchanan (1) 1 Buxton (1) 1  
22,000 winners home to Buxton.  
C. Price (1) 1 Swansea (2) 2  
Hinshelwood (1) 1 Waddington (2) 2  
Shore (1) 1 Tostack (1) 2  
Winter (1) 1 home to Rendlesham (1) 1  
20,000 winners home to Rendlesham.

Third division  
Colchester (0) 1 Chester (1) 1  
Walsall (1) 1 Phillips (1) 1  
S. 250

OTHER MATCH: Gravesend 1. Not

tingham Forest 0. Non

Division One: LEAGUE: Welling

2, Barnet 1.

WELSH CUP: Shrewsbury 2,

Oswestry 1. Non

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: First division:

Chesham 2, Ware 2, Epsom and Ewell 0, A. 1. Non

Second division: Corby Town 1, Epsom

1, Hemel Hempstead 0, Sutton 1. Non

FA YOUTH CUP: Southampton 2,

Gravesend 1, Wimbledon 3, Oxford

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## SPORT

Tennis

## New York countdown for the man who gives nought for zeros

From Ray Reckless  
Tennis Correspondent

New York, Jan 8.—A tennis tournament the only question usually concerns the identity of the runner-up. He is obviously the best player in the world and one of the greatest players of the game. But tell that to a New Yorker and you may provoke a half-smile and a "quizzical 'yea?". In eight attempts on three different surfaces, Borg has failed to win the United States championship. When he competed here in the 1978 Masters tournament, he did not even enter. This week Borg is trying again. The first prize in the Grand Prix Masters tournament, to be played at Madison Square Garden from tomorrow until Sunday, is about \$45,500. But the prize will not matter much to Borg, whose bank balance already carries enough zeros to make him negligent about competition. Borg's players like John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors will matter, of course, but Borg is good as his reputation suggests.

Other than last week's Olympic tournament, which was restricted to doubles, the Masters is the first big event on the men's 1980 schedule. When it is over, it is a well-paid lap of honour for the most successful players on the previous year's Grand Prix circuit. The eight singles players will contest a total of \$182,000 and the doubles teams will play for \$16,500, with the first prize of about \$15,000. McEnroe is about as good as his reputation suggests.

The tournament, which he has so far failed to do in three attempts in three years, and some of the men pick up the bonus cheques awarded to the players who achieved most on the year's Grand Prix circuit. The bonuses are a method of paying the leading players twice a year and bonus—in return for a allegiance to Grand Prix events. Borg receives a bonus of about \$91,000, McEnroe an even more startling \$163,000. If McEnroe

wins both events here, which is possible, he will collect a round total of about \$247,000 in a week, which must be considered a man still short of his 21st birthday and therefore not yet pre-occupied by thoughts of financial security in his old age.

The tournament itself could hardly be a more rigorous test. The eight singles players will compete in two groups of four on an all-play-all basis, the two leading groups then advancing to the semi-final round. In the group are Borg, Connors, Rosewall, and Jose Higueras. In the other are McEnroe, Guillermo Vilas, Vitas Gerulaitis, and Harold Solomon. The doubles will be a straight knock-out: McEnroe and Paul Fleming v Mark Edmondson and John McEnroe; Mary Pierce and Sherwood Stewart v Wojciech Fibak and Tom Okker.

About 500 diners—including Cliff Robertson, Alan King, and other celebrities of the entertainment business—attended last evening's awards gala of the United States Tennis Association's men's awards. For men, this is the equivalent of the film industry's Oscar awards festival and at \$28 a head it is also of considerable benefit to the official ATP tour.

Today, the opening game of the Masters tournament, to be played at Madison Square Garden from tomorrow until Sunday, is about \$45,500. But the prize will not matter much to Borg, whose bank balance already carries enough zeros to make him negligent about competition. Borg's players like John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors will matter, of course, but Borg is good as his reputation suggests.

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## Navratilova power stuns Miss Austin

Laddover (Maryland), Jan 8.—Martina Navratilova, the second-seeded, overpowered Tracy Austin, the No 3 seed, 6-2, 6-1, to win the \$75,000 (about £37,000) first prize in the women's singles championships. Conclusively ending any question to her claim as the best women's player over the last 12 months, Miss Navratilova did not face a real threat from her 17-year-old opponent. "I have never played as well as I did tonight," the 23-year-old Wimbledon champion said.

In the opening game, Miss Navratilova moved to 40-0 on her service and finished the game with a remarkable forehand drop volley down the line for a winner. It was an indication that her superior play throughout the evening would not end in the final. "I felt like I was winning 100 per cent," she said. "I was so confident."

Miss Navratilova, who had lost her four previous matches with Miss Austin, the reigning United States Open champion, broke service in the fourth game for a 1-1 advantage before Miss Austin came back to 2-2 with a service break of her own, only the second time in the tournament that Miss Navratilova lost her serve.

Tracy Austin, playing on every point and keeping the rallies short with deep, forceful approach shots and stinging volleys, Miss Navratilova took the next three games for a 5-2 lead. There was just nothing she could do.

Miss Navratilova started the second set in the same way she began the first. She went on to lost only eight points in the entire second set and dropped just three points.

To the question of whether she had been at a psychological disadvantage, having lost to the Californian teenager in her last four outings, Miss Navratilova said: "I play better when I don't care. I think I've erased any doubts as to whom the No 1 player in the world is."

Miss Austin, who earned \$40,000 (£20,000), said: "I think Martina was really up for this match. Even though she was not in form, she was determined to play on all her advantage, we play on it all year and I've beaten her before on it. She was just too tough to-night that's all." Miss Austin's only game in the final set came when she held service for a 1-1. Miss Navratilova then won the last five games for the match.

Also in action was Chris Lloyd, the tournament's top seed who lost twice to Miss Austin in this double round-robin event. Mrs Lloyd defeated Wendy Turnbull, of Australia, 6-1, 6-2, and in the third-place match, 6-1, 6-2. Mrs Lloyd earned \$22,000 (£11,000) and Miss Turnbull collected \$17,000 (£8,500) for her fourth place.

## Alfred earns match against Farrell with fine win

Leighton Alfred, of Newport, celebrated his qualification for the British junior indoor tennis championships with a fine first round victory over Queen's Club, London, yesterday.

Alfred, aged 17, beat David Nicholson, of Hertfordshire, despite losing a second set tie-break which extended over 36 points. Nicholson won that 19-17, but Alfred won the match 6-3, 6-2, 6-4 to earn a match with Peter Farrell, who is seeded in the next round.

Farrell, the former national under-16 champion from Liverpool, came from the second round with a 6-2, 6-3 victory against Shaun Merton of Cheshire, but some of the other seeds fell.

Stewart Taylor, not fully fit after illness, lost 6-3, 6-4 to Rodney Coull, and Paul Heath from Doncaster, wasted several chances before losing to Tim Fyson, of Solihull.

Jackie Rardon, the third seed in the girls' tournament, lost 6-1, 6-0 to Jenny Blyth-Lewis, of

SOVS. SINGLES: First round: P. Heath beat P. Fyson, 6-3, 6-4; R. Coull beat J. Blyth-Lewis, 6-3, 6-0; S. Merton beat J. Taylor, 6-3, 6-0; D. Nicholson beat P. Heath, 6-3, 6-0; P. Farrell beat D. Nicholson, 6-3, 6-0; J. Alfred beat J. Taylor, 6-3, 6-0.

GIRLS' SINGLES: First round: J. Taylor beat S. Merton, 6-3, 6-0; Pennington beat J. Carroll, 6-3, 6-0; Montague beat A. Jones, 6-3, 6-0; P. Fyson beat J. Blyth-Lewis, 6-3, 6-0; J. Merton beat P. Heath, 6-3, 6-0; S. Merton beat J. Taylor, 6-3, 6-0.

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## THEATRES

## THE ARTS

## La Scala's Boris: historic ritual brought to life



The false Dimitri (Mikhail Svetlev) at Sandomir, with Russian people

For over 50 years La Scala has seen *Boris Godunov* through the scenery of Nicola Benois, the only exception being the autumn of 1954 when the Bolshoi on their visit to Milan naturally enough brought their own staging. Nothing could be further from the Benois view of Musorgsky than that devised by the Russian team of David Boreovsky and Yuri Lubimov for this winter's major new production. And perhaps that is why the Soviets received a hostile reception on the opening night. But audiences at premieres are all too often unreliable: by the turn of the year the Scala public seemed more than satisfied with their new *Boris*. And so they should be.

At curtain rise the stage is in darkness. Following Musorgsky's brief warning prelude the spotlights pick out individually the chorus banked and ranked on either side of the stage and across the top, evenly spaced in a cloister under the proscenium arch. They wear the long black robes of monks and each carries a parchment and a candle, an illuminated manuscript apiece. In the gloom one or two individual figures emerge: on the left, Pimen in his cell hard at work on his chronicle of Russia; on the right, the shaggy-clad figure of the Simpleton; above the centre a silvery child, the Tsarevich who was murdered by Uglitch. They remain there during the four and a half hours' course of the opera until at the end the vision of the Tsarevich fades, the Simpleton kneels on the stage bewailing the fate of Mother Russia and Pimen closes the last page of his history. Symmetry is all.

In the centre of this human framework, which one would be far more likely to find in say Salzburg's *Felsenreitschule* than in a conventional theatre, is a towering icon of madonna and child, which changes colour as the opera unfolds. During the coronation of Boris it dazzles with gold and silver; when Dimitri makes his way towards Moscow, the icon becomes a pale, cold white; for the central Polish sequence the features of both mother and child are blotted out possibly a reference to the Black Madonna of Czestochowa, the Lourdes of catholic Poland, or merely an indication of night.

The action is played out on open cages slightly taller than a man, which trundle silently over the stage. They are literally subiacent windows illustrating the struggle for power in Moscow between 1598 and 1604. Pimen and the Simpleton stand on the sidelines, the one chronicling the past and the other foretelling the future.

The Russian people, Boreovsky and Lubimov imply, simply go on forever surviving the murderer and bloodshed around them. The philosophy may be marxist, but it rarely contradicts the music.

Some of the Italian critics took Boreovsky and Lubimov to task for turning *Boris* into oratorio. What they in fact have done is to create a living masterpiece in which a story is told through a series of pictures of equal size, as indeed it might have been on the wall of an Orthodox church. It is a tale related in full using Musorgsky's music alone. All Rimskyification has been banished in this version edited by David Lloyd-Jones. It is also a tale told with the minimum of interruption, thanks to the Boreovsky-Lubimov conception. That is austere, certainly. It lacks splendour; but it suits the ruggedness and harshness of Musorgsky's score wonderfully well, making its points with speedy economy. The smell of burning wax, the command of burning wax, the

strength of the religious hierarchy whisk the audience back to the age of intolerance.

The only objection is that by confining the action virtually in a church, almost like a Britten parable, the sheer expanse of *Boris* is foreshortened.

There is no way of suggesting the Forest of Kromy in the final act, the splendours of Prince Minshik's castle at Sandomir, and the coronation of Boris takes place within the Kremlin's cathedral rather than on the steps outside. Yuri Lubimov demands imagination from his audience and in return he offers them the very stuff and smell of the Eastern Orthodox Church.

*Boris* opened with Nicolai Ghiaurov in the title role. At the performance I saw his fellow Bulgarian, Nicolai Ghiaurov, who had previously been singing Pimen, was the tsar.

Ghiaurov does not have the

Mussorgsky's dreamer, slightly mad, overwhelmingly ambitious and wallowing in his brief

hour of success. Lucia Valen-

ci and Terrani also coaxed ambivalence from Marina Minshik, singing with luscious mezzo tones as she decides in the garden of Sandomir which man to back in the power struggle at her frontiers: a chilling example of calculated duplicity.

Elsewhere the contributions were variable. The bass scenes fared excellently, although Dimitri's escape was muffed. Ruggiero Raimondi turned in a virtuous interpretation of the drunken Varlaam, carrying the cringing Mikhail piggyback for much of the time. There are few chances of seeing Raimondi in a comic part and on this evidence there should be many more. Fedora Barbieri, who sang Marfa here 20 years ago, was a fruity, busy babushka of an innkeeper. Luigi Pontiggia, who must also be approaching veteran status, produced the right high and unworldly tenor for the Simpleton. In contrast the Feodor was weak and both the Rangoni and the Shinsky lacked venom—in the early performances the last two

roles were cast with British singers, John Shirley-Quirk and Philip Langridge.

The true architect of the evening was Claudio Abbado. He has worked magic with Russian opera before at La Scala, notably Prokofiev's *Love for Three Oranges* a few seasons back. The challenge of *Boris* is infinitely greater.

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John Higgins

The King and Me  
Soho Poly

## Irving Wardle

The king in question is Elvis Presley, whose features, smouldering under what one character calls 'the Torrey Canyon', smeared over his 'head', swamp the entire wall space of Louise Belson's council flat setting. Marie, the guardian of the shrine, lives the neighbours with Presley and had Presley actively in mind during the conception of her two unwanted children. Now she has put her ticket-collector husband in for an "Elvis for Memphis" competition in a dream of escaping from Cardiff to Tennessee.

Hamif Kureishi, the Anglo-Pakistani author of this deft 45-minute piece, treads a most delicate path between the pathos and comic sides of the suspense from poor Bill's performance under the Hammer-music spotlights, even though we know he is bound to fail, and giving the spectator every chance to share Marie's drugged response to the music.

The compulsory marital showdown takes a bit of manipulating, as even without Bill's humiliated return with fifth prize, he might have noticed long ago that his wife was going peculiar. But Mr Kureishi successfully sides steps that difficulty by making Bill himself quite keen on Presley until he recognizes him as a deadly rival. And credibility is much strengthened by the casting of Antonia Bird's production: Eustace Donnelly's Maria really could be a tarnished California girl, whereas Mike Grady's Bill is cast off through and through.

Mr Kureishi is too good a storyteller to invite moralizing, but his play follows Barrie Kaeffer's Soho Poly show as another first-hand report from the bottom of the social heap. The difference is that, where British specialists in this field are apt to give up their characters for lost, Mr Kureishi ends by showing that there are other escapes from the social trap than dreams. We have acquired a good new playwright.

American musical  
comes to London

The Broadway musical *On the Twentieth Century* will be presented in London this spring, with a cast including Keith Michell, Judi Dench, Mark Wynter and Dora Bryan. Hal Prince's production will be directed by Peter Coe and will open at Her Majesty's Theatre on March 19. The show, which is based on the luxury train which ran between New York and Chicago in the 1930s, was written by Betty Comden and Adolph Green with music by Cy Coleman. It won five Tony awards in New York in 1978.

## The dancer as sensuous animal



Gheorghe Caciuleanu: eloquent choreography

Just over a year ago, as a result of the hiccups which amateur enterprises can suffer when their subsidies are affected by local politics, Gheorghe Caciuleanu had to give up the municipal ballet at Nancy, which he had developed to serve a wider region. He found a new home at Rennes, the capital of Brittany, where he has formed a new group under the title Théâtre Chorégraphique for creating works of an experimental nature which are then toured widely.

Thanks to the enthusiasm of Pierre Cardin, who saw their first two programmes, they were given a three-week Paris season at the Espace Cardin, a comfortable, slightly eccentric but highly efficient modern theatre in an old pavilion on the foot of the Avenue des Champs-Elysées.

The most interesting work on the programme I saw there was *Interferences*, a personal interpretation of Debussy's *Prelude à l'Après-midi d'un faune*. It is arranged as a duet for Caciuleanu and Ruxanda Racovitză; or rather, not so much a duet as two simultaneous solos that sometimes cross paths and momentarily interfere with each other. There are allusions in the choreography to Nijinsky's faun, but with a difference, as when Caciuleanu stands hunched over, his body being stuffed with grapes instead of languidly stretching them.

The character he represents, although shown in plain sight, with none of the identifying features of the famous faun, costume, is based on the same faun-like animality. Where his treatment essentially differs from other uses of this music is that the woman is not a nymph, who arouses his interest but another equally sensuous creature, who first becomes conscious of another presence by sniffing the air; also, that both of them are completely absorbed in themselves that they pay no attention to the others; even when their bodies happen to touch in the course of their separate paths.

Caciuleanu is capable of choreography that seems almost to speak. A brilliant example is the duet, "Convergences", which forms part of the programme's longest work, *Soliloque*. He and Claudiu Orvain sit facing each other on two chairs which later are used for standing, balancing or scampering on, around or over. Their movements imply by turns curiosity, interest, aggression, conquest, counter-attack and a host of other stages in a relationship without needing a word. Orvain, a big, rotund, strong young woman, is a natural comedian and holds her own against the choreographer throughout.

Elsewhere in *Soliloque* is a splendid solo for Racovitză called "Song": extraordinarily swift and light, amping its effect bravely by its simplicity and the perfection

with which it is done, avoiding entirely the temptation to elaborate. The structure of this work is a series of sketches, ranging from a comic account of the grasshopper and the ant to a number in which Racovitză becomes involved with some cloth in a way that suggests Lady Macbeth or Giselle; it is funny and tragic at once.

A work for the supporting company, *Paradisage*, sets rather strict but apparently impulsive dances to a recording of woman's voice sternly reading out mathematical theories at dictation speed. It showed the quality of the individuals in the ensemble, and made me wish that Caciuleanu would make more ballets in which the two principals and the group were closely involved together. At present (perhaps for practical reasons with so many creatures with so many voices) the dancing master to torment his victim before the main deception, Nureyev's genial tremendous fun of the role, and Georges Piella matches his humour ingeniously in the title part, *Claude de Volpian*.

Meanwhile, at the Palais des Sports, Rudolf Nureyev has been dancing the title part of his *Boléro* (as John Higgins has already reported), taking it in alteration with Jean Guizot. At his first attempt, Nureyev was naturally pacing himself somewhat cautiously through the long, arduous role, and although since then he has opened up the real value of his presence in the expressiveness of his movement, apparent from his very first entry down a flight of Gothic steps in which his twisting gait suggests the poet's inamed foot. There have been new assumptions of some of the other roles, most notably Patrick Dupond dancing with great fluency and feeling in the lead, and a performance of splendid clarity and viracity by Marie-Claude Pietragalla, who shares the part of the Contessa with Florence

Adams. The real *Boléro* is a splendid solo for Racovitză called "Song": extraordinarily swift and light, amping its effect bravely by its simplicity and the perfection

## Television

Hollywood  
Thames

## Michael Church

"Terrible danger—Tied to track—Follow Teddy": Gloria Swanson, chained to a railway track, barks a dog while, when released, Teddy leaps from a high window, crosses a river, vaults a wall, climbs a rock, finds a few bones, clamps his jaws on her brittle scribbled message and races for help. Yes, charmingly famous. But as Hollywood is making clear to a mass audience for the first time, the early history of the cinema is better viewed without its customary aura of indulgent nostalgia. Those films made in New York streets or on Hollywood boulevards in 1910 can quite effectively look after themselves as social history, and sometimes even more effectively as art.

It really is a pity that ITV's recent bout of industrial action should have prevented *Hollywood* from running neck and neck with *Barry Norman's*

series for the opposing team. Nicely judged and consistently interesting though they were, the BBC's *Hollywood Greats* would have been decisively upstaged by this magisterial enterprise from Thames. If in their first two installments are anything to go by, David Gill and Kevin Brownlow (author of the excellent companion book published by Collins) have written, directed and produced the series in such a way that their audience is bombarded with information without being confused by it.

Beginning with the poignant observation that the silent era developed a truly international language (ideal for immigrants) which was discovered for ever by the taking the first instalment evoked the exhilarating atmosphere in which the early films were made and perceived. The flicks, it seems, seldom flickered, and might on occasion be accompanied by 100-piece orchestras. King Vidor recalled the "tremendous emotional impact" reinforced by the fact that you had to watch and interpret every second of the art.

It really is a pity that ITV's recent bout of industrial action should have prevented *Hollywood* from running neck and neck with *Barry Norman's*

## London debuts

The Lubjana-born pianist Marina Horak began her recital at an enterprising fashion with a sonata by her fellow Slovenian Skerjanec and Matičic.

Nešter was revealed as a singing giant, but it was interesting to hear Skerjanec in 1956 looking back at the keyboard style of his boyhood, his three confident slow movements wafted by breezes from Debussy, Scriabin and Berg.

Matičic's sonata, though near-

in date to the Skerjanec, was

the work of a Boulezian pupil

brought up to learn from such

composers as Stravinsky, Prokofiev and Honegger. It was

again a serious and competent

if unoriginal essay, and it

benefited from Miss Horak's

ability to fix a brittle rhythmic

idea with crystalline precision,

or to colour and shape an inle-

gent line in such a way as to be- ghty.

She went on to confirm her strengths in more conventional repertory, and immediately seized attention by her manner of projecting a clean melody against sustained resonances in Beethoven's sonata opus 31 No 2. Before very long, however, her use of the sustaining pedal was beginning to seem excessive, lessening the effectiveness of her extraordinary control of timbre. Even Janáček's *In the Mist* was more tempestuous than need be, though its curious scraps of tone came over with surprising clarity, and in Schumann's Kreisleriana Miss Horak's fine style was too much veiled by her pedalling. A short course of Bach might do wonders for her playing, and help her already

evident intelligence and imagination to shine the more brightly.

Dieter Werning's was a less promising debut. Born in Poland, though of German parents, he presented himself as a Chopin specialist but appeared to have no very great feeling for the music he was playing. The more exultant pieces, like his pair of polonaises, were splashy and sometimes inexact; the more private had no ready soft playing, no intimacy, no sense of gradually unfolding form, no variety of colour. There were bright points, such as the excellently brilliant scale passages, but in the context these could not seem more than tricks of technique.

## Paul Griffiths

marked *Luftpause* and his control of tension, exemplified by his management of the final section. The Sinfonietta players seemed in good form, alert to one another, dovetailing smoothly, balancing carefully, quick to retire into the textural interior as needed.

The other item, Mozart's C minor *Wind Serenade*, was an interestingly characterized reading, too. As if to emphasize its sombre element, Mr Werning took its opening *Allegro* at a measured speed. We lost the sense of near-monic urgency, and the fierce rattle of repeated woodwind notes, but had in their place more than usual room for nuance, offering the first oboe (Janet Craxton) opportunities of which she took the most musically advantage.

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# The private pocket, not the public purse, is the best defence against runaway inflation

Monetarism is the internationally recognized technique for trying to achieve what everyone wants—the end of inflation. It is not a nostrum of cranks. Only by mastering inflation can we hope to improve our economic performance and prospects for employment.

Despite inheriting a lax monetary and fiscal policy, the Government can still phase out inflation over the next four years by squeezing the excess money and credit out of the economy until its increase is within the improvement in output, and thus finally ending the expectation that inflation will continue. Monetary discipline works essentially through the market process by preventing employers from passing on to customers inflated wage (and other payments) not earned by increases in salable output. So long as the supply of money is not expanded to enable customers to pay higher prices, "unearned" pay increases cause unemployment rather than inflation.

Monetary discipline cannot by itself remove the unemployment produced by unearned pay which bounces up against this ceiling in prices, nor the inefficiency of labour or employer monopolies that extract unearned incomes.

Looser money would not reduce this waste of resources but merely intensify inflation: tighter money will reduce inflation but not remove monopoly-caused unemployment. Thus, only policies that draw out the supply side of the economy, by breaking down the monopolistic obstructions, can reduce the unemployment and other wastes of resources.

Unemployment will inevitably continue until expectations are adapted to declining inflation. This painful period will be relatively brief if the market is working efficiently, so that monetary discipline is able to have a rapid and direct effect on prices and

wages. But it will last much longer if rigidities are allowed to obstruct the effects of tight money.

The less responsive employers, workers or consumers, whether public or private, are to tight money, the more deeply it must bite elsewhere. If cost-consciousness is not generalized, as it would be in a market economy where tighter money percolates into every crevice of the economy, the receding tide of monetary demand will leave more enterprises like stranded whales on the beach.

Monetary policy works most smoothly, with least dislocation, where the economy is flexible and fluid, and where its purpose and effects are understood. There are three obstructions. The most ubiquitous is the monopoly power of trade unions in the market for labour. In 1974 Mr Healey, in combatting the delayed backlash of the Heath-Barber inflation, began with an orthodox monetary squeeze but accompanied it with an ineffective "incomes policy" purchased by debilitating concessions to the trade unions. The result was to intensify union power to disrupt progress towards lower inflation, while providing a pretext for relaxing monetary discipline towards the end of 1977.

The failure to establish a "special relationship" with the unions, and to win continued union acceptance for "incomes policy" in 1978, confirmed yet again the well-documented futility of such short-lived expedients. They may draw unearned incomes for a year or two, but end in a breach which sweeps wage demands higher and leaves government with the invidious choice between relaxing monetary restraints or letting unemployment soar.

Even in the short period when "incomes policy" held, it prohibited adjustment to diverging supply and demand in competing occupations and industries. The resulting petri-

fied pattern of wages and dif-

ferences was not merely "unjust" to people with scarce skills but without monopoly power, whose pay was depressed, in the name of "fairness". Even worse for the health of the economy and for productivity, it distorted the distribution of labour, with overmanning where demand was falling and unfilled vacancies where demand was growing, not least in some export trades, visibles and invisibles.

The present Government appears at last to have learned the lesson that the price of labour influences the demand for it. In place of the chimera of "incomes policy", it offers the reality of wage bargaining conditioned ultimately by what the consumer will pay in the market. By refusing to print money to underwrite unearned incomes, it has served notice that demands for unearned income will cause unemployment rather than prolong inflation.

The ability of unions to extort excessive wages and so cause avoidable unemployment could be reduced by lessening their legal and market power. It must remain doubtful whether Mr Prior's measures on secret ballots, secondary picketing and compensation for victims of closed shops go far enough. As long as unions can impose damage on others with legal impunity, they will cause a severe cost to the form of reduced output and lost jobs, and thus make the masters of inflation more burdensome.

The second obstruction to monetary policy is monopoly. It is the market for the products of industry. There is increasing acknowledgement that success in mastering inflation would be won at less cost if markets were made more competitive. If Mr Healey is right to object that monetary policy will induce employers to raise jobs rather than reduce jobs and risk a strike that may close them down, the solution is not to abandon monetary discipline but to confront all producers with maximum competition so that they cannot raise prices.

To this end, the Government, we hope, will follow Mr Healey in resisting the sophisticated pleas for protection against foreign imports. The Government should also be less ready to subsidize than it has been so far, and more alert to maintain stricter scrutiny of restrictive practices, including those imposed by trade unions in the use of labour and the suppression of machinery.

There remains the third and by far the most entrenched obstruction: monopoly in nationalized industry. Mr Healey's objection that employers will capitulate to strong unions applies even more to government monopoly than to private industry. Judgment on the scope for early denationalization may differ, but it should be possible to remove the legal barriers against new competition in postal services, road

transport and even in electric-ity generating and coal (open cast) mining—a modest beginning. A more radical and enterprising innovation would be to experiment in worker cooperatives by offering the mines to the miners to operate in a free international market.

The most pervasive obstacle to mastering inflation is government itself as a monopoly employer in a vast range of national and local services. Government monopoly may be unavoidable in the production of "public goods" like defence, law and order, preventive medicine, street lighting, local roads, etc. But for most government services, which are not public goods, from education and medicine to refuse collection and libraries, the use of cash limits alone to support monetary control is clumsy, disruptive, ineffective, and lacking machinery for informed choice by ultimate consumers.

First, government "cuts" cannot be flexible enough to allow for local circumstances and individual preferences. Centralized decisions are unnecessarily damaging and insensitive. There is no reason to cut expenditure on everything by the same, or a similar, proportion. A free economy must be able to provide for advance in some directions even where there is general retreat. Economists would mostly agree that, since individual citizens know their preferences and circumstances best, varying

rates of retrenchment and selective expansion will create more rational choice between competing uses of scarce resources.

Second, short of empowering parliament to decide and dictate detailed local cuts, cash limits are in practice enforced by the local conciliaror, officials who are inflated expensive in the first place. Unless there are selfless saints, they will not cut their own powers and jobs. They are more likely to cut for cut out services the public value most—and for which it may be prepared to pay rather than go without, not least in education and medicine.

It follows, thirdly, that the Government's monetary policy requiring the Budget deficit to be reduced will be condemned, and the Government will expose itself to vilification by plausible critics, if it appears to be responsible for harsh cuts in welfare and other desired services. Since politicians—national or local—are not sufficiently informed to decide which services people value most, they must devise a way of passing these decisions to the sovereign people who know better.

The neglected method is to raise charges for personal, private, family services, which we estimate to account for over half of total governmental spending. It is not only "market economists" who increasingly recognize the presumptionlessness of handfuls of officials.

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less taxation (and disinvestments).

We applaud the determination of the Government and the Chancellor to persevere with the monetary policy essential to end inflation. The doubt that remains is whether they contemplate deploying sufficient supporting measures to overcome the post-war legacy of rigidities, restrictions and refusals to confront economic and political reality. To enable the monetary medicine to have its restorative effect, the Government must go further—and faster—in creating conditions in which it can best work: a freer economy in which it can reach every corner and crevice.

The Chancellor rightly claims there is no effective alternative to monetary control in mastering inflation. But there is a different alternative preferred by enemies of the open society: the increasingly regulated, protected, closed economy and society favoured by Mr Wedgwood Benn and the protectionists. The more radical policy of freeing the economy may be uncomfortable for a time, but it is our best hope. The collectivist option of closing it further would fail, and it would be unacceptable to the British people if they knew its implications for living standards, individual liberty, consumer choice, cooperation with our friends overseas and international concord.

We have little doubt that many more of liberal temper would share our conviction that these are the realistic alternatives between which both Conservative and Labour parties have to choose.

G. C. Allen Victor Morgan  
Paul Barlow Alan Peacock  
Sidney Caine Ivor Pearce  
William Clarke Gordon Pepper  
Stanley Dennis Harold Rose  
Brian Griffiths Arthur Seldon  
Ralph Harris Jack Whisman  
Graham Burton Geoffrey Wood  
William Letwin J. B. Wood  
Patrick Minford Basil Yamey

Bernard Levin

## Ratting on their responsibilities

A tail much smaller than a hundred now wags a dog of some two and a half thousand

roughly 60. There are not, there cannot be, more than about 80 in the entire branch. This is not surprising, of course: Trotskyite groups to combat the CP and its subversive influence to the Soviet Union are a tiny fraction of a fragment of a minority, and so they are in the NUJ, in general and the London Freelance Branch in particular.

And yet a tail much smaller than a hundred now wags a dog

of some two and a half thousand, whence my feeling of friendship with the third rat in the experiment. For the moderates, accustomed to getting my unofficial bulletin urging them to attend particularly vital meetings, stopped coming entirely in months when I didn't send such an appeal (I dared not send one every month, knowing that our supporters' willingness to do anything at all was slight that they would not respond except in appeals couched in tones of greatest urgency, and would respond even then in pitiful and diminishing numbers). I, and the other few stalwarts, seeing that we laboured in vain gradually ceased to be willing to stand for office, the extremists, who not long ago had been utterly routed in every serious clash, took heart; and the upholder is that the cost of our own union activities—such as sending out the moderate's bulletin—is met by *The Times*. But in the end we have won because they are willing to work for the totalitarian cause in which they believe, and we are not willing to match their efforts in the interests of our own democratic numbers.

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## THE ARC OF CRISIS

Lord Carrington leaves London today on a rapid tour of West and South Asia which will take him to Turkey, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and India. This has been arranged at very short notice in the wake of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and is explicitly intended as a response to it. Visits to Saudi Arabia and Oman had been planned for next month. They have been brought forward, and the other countries added to the itinerary, in order to emphasize British concern about the implications of the Afghan crisis for neighbouring states and to enable the Foreign Secretary to hear at first hand the feelings and responses of their governments.

At least four of the five states he is visiting see themselves as implicitly threatened by Russia's southward thrust. Turkey, like Afghanistan, shares a frontier with the Soviet Union and in the past few years has become uncomfortably dependent on Soviet economic aid and cooperation. Unlike Afghanistan she is a member of Nato and a democracy, if an increasingly fragile one. She has not sent her army officers to Moscow for training. The general outlook of the armed forces is fiercely nationalist and on the whole pro-western, even though old friendships were strained by the American arms embargo after Turkey's invasion of Cyprus in 1974.

Some Turks in recent years have obscured by events on the one hand and disputes with Greece on the other. What has happened in Afghanistan should help them to sort out their priorities. They are looking to the West for both economic and military aid, and with increasing urgency as their internal situation deteriorates. Britain is not in a position to offer much financially, but can use her influence with other Nato powers. When offering

to do so, Lord Carrington should point out that Turkey would make things much easier if she took more account of her Nato partners' views, both on the Cyprus problem and on the reintegration of Greece into the military organization.

In Riyadh and Muscat Lord Carrington will be much farther from the Soviet front line but will find his interlocutors hardly less anxious. They feel threatened in their rear by the Soviet presence in South Yemen and Ethiopia, and in a more diffuse way by the general instability of the area following the Iranian revolution. The Sultan's regime in Oman exhibits some of the defects of the Shah's in Iran, with the difference that the most conspicuous foreign presence there is British rather than American; and he has the awesome responsibility of guarding the Straits of Hormuz. He is certainly entitled to expect assurances of continued British support, including military support, in the event of any direct external aggression. What is more difficult to give him, but no less necessary, is advice on how to manage his affairs so as to avert the reappearance of serious internal opposition, whether Marxist, nationalist or Islamic.

The Saudi royal house is better able to look after itself, but events in Mecca six weeks ago, combined with the unrelated Shi'ite disturbances in the eastern province, have shown up some alarming chinks in its armour. Ostentatious western support may be the last thing it wants or needs, but the views of its leaders must certainly be listened to with great care. Its collapse would be a disaster for the West, greater than Iran and Afghanistan put together.

Iran is of course the great goliath in Lord Carrington's route. A visit there would hardly be practicable in present circumstances, and if it were would more than

likely be counterproductive. Yet Iran is in a sense the focus of the trip, for it must now be a major objective of western policy to prevent Iran from falling into the Soviet orbit. For the time being Iranians seem still obsessed with the wrong done them in the recent past by the United States. The worst they can find to say about the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan is that it "weakens the struggle against US imperialism". But they do also consider it "a hostile act against the Iranian nation", and have discovered that "in order to have freedom from one satan, one must not fall victim to another".

In such an atmosphere there is clearly no point in offering support to Iran, but a lot to be lost by sharpening the confrontation with it. The utility of United Nations sanctions against it seems, as Dr Waldheim has said, more and more doubtful. The fate of the hostages remains highly unenviable, and actual friendship with Iran clearly impossible so long as they are not released. But neither they nor the rest of us are likely to benefit if Iran is given further cause to focus its hostility on the West.

Pakistan may be the easiest stage on Lord Carrington's journey, since the regime there is now clearly well aware of the danger and ready to accept Western support in dealing with it. A much more delicate task will await him in New Delhi, where he will have to try to convince Mrs Gandhi that rearming Pakistan and China will protect India rather than threaten her. That will not be easy, since she is well known to regard both her northern neighbours as by nature aggressive, while they both consider themselves to have been victims of Indian aggression in the past. Soothing words from Britain are unlikely to be enough: a positive effort by all three parties to mend their fences is required.

## BY PERMISSION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

If the Employment Bill were already law, the likely course and scope of the steel strike might be very different. It is the kind of dispute where secondary picketing, which the Bill seeks to prevent, might make all the difference between success and failure. The British Steel Corporation does not have a monopoly of steel supply in this country, but it comes sufficiently close to give its employees hopes of obstructing supplies almost completely if they can persuade a relatively small number of other workers to stop handling steel. Without sympathetic action of this kind, the strike would have little chance of success, as steel is cheap and plentiful abroad, and stocks already in Britain could stave off shortages for a long time if they could be moved about freely. The steel unions sought the co-operation of the unions controlling dockers, lorry-drivers and railwaymen at an early stage, and flying pickets of steelmen have already appeared at ports, steel depots and even engineering workshops.

Under the existing law (as stated last month by the House of Lords when overruling Lord Denning) picketing and blacking of premises and products not directly involved in a labour dispute are covered by all the immunities against actions in tort enjoyed by workers acting directly against their own employers. The Bill would in most cases restrict the immunities for picketing in workers at or near their own place of work (and to union officials accompanying them). Although the Government have not yet announced that similar restrictions will be made to blacking in the wake of the House of Lords judgment, consistency should oblige them to do so.

These provisions would not, of course, prevent dockers or railwaymen from deciding to black

steel supplies on their own account, or steel workers from saying publicly how helpful it would be if they did. In many instances, however, the effectiveness of an attempt to halt supplies from a particular source depends on the presence of pickets actually at the gate to plead their case (supposing that no "rougher" pressures are applied) to the drivers going in and out. Private steel works or stockholders faced with this kind of action would be able to seek injunctions or to sue for damages if the Bill became law. Many would be too cautious to do so, but not all.

This risk would considerably inhibit unions, always anxious to protect their funds though it would not always deter local groups or individuals from acting without the overt encouragement of their leaders. There is need for provision in the Bill to ensure that sanctions in this area should be enforceable by fines rather than imprisonment, to minimize the drama available to would-be martyrs. In some respects, the steel unions are acting on this occasion as if these constraints already applied, calling on their members to confine picketing to BSC plants, and bringing forward the question of pay in the private steelmaking sector, which may spread the dispute without any need for secondary action.

The attempt to reinforce direct industrial action by sealing off an employer's sources of supply or outlets for sale is a long-established aspect of trade disputes in Britain, though it was only in 1976 that picketing in the full sense could be used to this end without risk of legal action. Since then, a new custom has arisen (and become, in the eyes of many trade unionists, a hallowed tradition of their movement) of applying pressure less on the employer than on the

3 per cent. It is indeed true that over the past five years or so the proportion of well planned and seriously intentioned records has increased, at the expense of the trivias which proliferated earlier in the decade, but this is rather a return to the status quo of the sixties than a radical new departure.

Despite a "boom" in early music activity earlier in the seventies, the bulk of the available evidence suggests that this music is still very much a minority interest: BBC Radio 3 treats it as such, allocating it in 1979 only about 2 per cent of an average week's music broadcasting, and there are as yet no signs of Monteverdi, the best established "early" composer achieving the kind of general popularity enjoyed by the great composers of later periods. (In a league table based on single-composer records issued between 1967 and 1976, only three "early" composers could muster more than 10; Monteverdi, with 39, came 34th, between Telemann and Rossini; Schütz with 18, came 62nd alongside Martinu and Gershwin; Palestrina, with 11, came 80th, alongside Massenet, Josquin, Giovanni Gabrieli and Lassus like, among others, Bloch, Ireland and Rheinberger, just failed to reach double figures. The top three, Beethoven, Mozart and Bach, had more than 400 each.)

Early music still has a long way to go, and the immense, but probably to some extent transient, vogue for Renaissance "hit" songs and dances in the early seventies

doubtless fostered to a large extent by the popular television series, about Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth I, just as the film "The Song" created an upsurge of interest in Scott Joplin's music is far from a reliable guide to the true size of the audience for more serious kinds of early music, almost 10 years on.

Yours faithfully,  
ELIZABETH ROCHE,  
26 Beech Grove,  
Ushaw Moor,  
Durham.  
December 28.

Berkeley's coach  
From Sir John Balfour  
Sir, In his letter "Bishop Berkeley's coach" (January 7) Judge Alastair Bell takes you to task for having hinted "at this time of year, even by ellipsis, that Shakespeare is in any sense a poet national to Scotland".

I prefer to subscribe to the declaration of A. J. Balfour who said, "Speaking as a Scotman addressing Scotsmen" at a meeting in Edinburgh on January 27, 1927: "I absolutely refuse to allow any man, be he English or be he Scottish, to rob me of my share in Magna Charta and Shakespeare because of Bannockburn and Flodden".

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.,

JOHN BALFOUR,  
38 Onslow Square, SW7.

January 7.

He proposes as a remedy "a bill of human rights". All such bills necessarily consist of state statements of principle, subject to equally vague exceptions. It has to be left to certain state functions to spell out the scope of these principles, and of the exceptions to them.

And who will these functionaries be? Why, the same judges whom Lord Shawcross now finds pusillanimous and incompetent. They will not change their attributes just because Parliament enacts a Bill of Rights. Lord Shawcross is clearly mistaken either in his diagnosis or his prescription. I will not presume to say which.

Yours sincerely,

FRANCIS BENNION,  
24 St Andrews,

Hove,  
East Sussex.

January 1.

That decision has vindicated the right of a trade union to take such action as its national executive committee thinks fit in furtherance of a trade dispute in which the interests of its members are concerned. Most people conversant with industrial law had assumed that such a right had existed for many years past, and that assumption has now been proved correct.

The fact that Lord Shawcross shares with *The Times* the view that this situation renders the law intolerable probably does no more than to manifest once again their common dislike of combinations of workers strong enough to bargain from strength, but I find it odd that those who talk loudest about individual liberty are so distrustful of collective freedom.

Perhaps the truth is that many of those who proclaim their support for law and order lose their fervour when they learn that the law protects other interests than their own.

Yours faithfully,

J. HENDY,  
1 Porchorows Cross,  
Pendene,  
Penzance,  
Cornwall.

December 29.

enormous queue and 15 minutes before the train went. Panic! A bike is not a parcel but what if a bike became a parcel? The man at the tobacco kiosk gave me an old cardboard box; I got some more cardboard and string out of a Railbar refuse box.

It was now not merely a bike but was clearly, too, a parcel. The ticket collector agreed it was a parcel; the Station Master did not notice it was not a parcel; the north country guard looked me full in the face and said "Aye! of course it's all right; it's a parcel".

The bicycle was stowed in the empty luggage van and was secured as a parcel up to Newcastle. When the wry guard unloaded it on to the platform, I opened my parcel and rode away.

Cycling commuters, I hope, will find the experience useful to them.

Yours faithfully,

ROGER HOLMES HOGG,  
Department of Humanities,  
Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic,  
12 Braintree Gardens,  
Kent.

January 4.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### A third airport for London

From Sir Colin Buchanan

likely be counterproductive. Yet Iran is in a sense the focus of the trip, for it must now be a major objective of western policy to prevent Iran from falling into the Soviet orbit. For the time being Iranians seem still obsessed with the wrong done them in the recent past by the United States. The worst they can find to say about the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan is that it "weakens the struggle against US imperialism". But they do also consider it "a hostile act against the Iranian nation", and have discovered that "in order to have freedom from one satan, one must not fall victim to another".

It is such an atmosphere there is clearly no point in offering support to Iran, but a lot to be lost by sharpening the confrontation with it. The utility of United Nations sanctions against it seems, as Dr Waldheim has said, more and more doubtful.

The fate of the hostages remains highly unenviable, and actual friendship with Iran clearly impossible so long as they are not released. But neither they nor the rest of us are likely to benefit if Iran is given further cause to focus its hostility on the West.

The Government proposes an open-ended commitment for the airport to grow to twice the size of Heathrow, with a dependent population of about 200,000. But the airport and the houses will not be the end of it. All manner of ancillary enterprises will gather round—supporting industries, hotels and motels, restaurants and cafés, freight depots, lorry parks, garages, car-bike firms, car-parks, yards, off-airport parking lots, other hangar-on and cash-and-carry, villages under pressure for miles around, and never-ending construction work. I do not believe the planning system could control this lot, nor prevent it from at any stage of development anything but a ragged urban sprawl with ragged noise corridors overhead, and infested on the ground with motor traffic in all its sordid aspects.

Nine years ago, when Mr Heath's Government accepted the off-shore site at Maolin in preference to ruining the Vale of Aylesbury with an airport at Cublington, there was a good chance of the problem being solved once and for all. With the airport insulated off-shore, the ancillary development could have been directed into the London corridor with many economic benefits to the eastern side of London. But in 1974 Mr Wilson's Government, in a fit of insanity, dropped Maolin,

apparently hoping the problem would disappear.

Now it has come back, and although every local authority in the South East appears to be in favour of Maolin, the public imagination has caught the public imagination as the only possible place for such a hideously undesirable neighbour as an international airport, nevertheless the present Government, driven onto the rocks of expediency, prefers to revert to a site which was rejected 11 years ago after a bitterly contested public inquiry. I do not know what line will be taken by Essex and Hertfordshire County Councils at the forthcoming public inquiry, but if, as rumour suggests, they decide to oppose, and if they fight with the tenacity shown by Essex in 1965-66, they will be formidable opponents for the Government to take on.

The Government is hardly likely to be persuaded at this juncture to give up its site in favour of another, so I suggest that we should

close one more site in

order to re-examine the

whole situation.

It is the fashion these days to speak

of tourism as a

major factor in

the growth of tourist

traffic. But when it comes to

breaching a long standing and re

spected planning policy by domino

ing an airport in Essex, then surely it

is time the costs and benefits of

tourism were examined. From what

I hear, there are many people

around who think this country and

possibly others are saturated with

tourists as it is. On this view, the

appropriate airport policy for this

country would be to make the best

use of the existing national airport

system, and see no major additions

to it. As for tourism, see on the origin

of tourism, see on the origin



## COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM, NORFOLK  
January 8: Lady Abel Smith has succeeded the Hon Mary Morrison as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE  
January 8: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present this evening at Ditchley given by the Anglo-Hellenic League in honour of the Right Hon Harold Macmillan, President of the British Acropolis Appeal, at Buck's Club, London.

The Duke of Kent will open the Norwich Job Centre and visit the Skillcentre, Norwich, on March 24.

The Duke of Kent, president of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, will attend the meeting of the management committee at 202 Lambeth Road, London, on March 27.

Lady Hewitt hopes that all those to whom she has not been able to write personal letter of thanks for the wonderful messages received since the death of her husband, Sir John Hewitt, will understand and accept her deeply felt gratitude.

Lord and Lady Cullen of Ashbourne regret very much that because of illness they were unable to attend the memorial service for the Hon Lady Gibbs.

A memorial service for Lieutenant-General Sir Brian Kinnane will be held in the Chapel of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea today at 11.30.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Joyce Grunfeld will be held in Westminster Abbey on 30 January.

The engagement is announced between Captain M. R. Cowen of the Royal Navy, who will take place at the Church of Bethesda-by-the-Sea, Palm Beach, on April 10.

Timothy, son of Mr and Mrs R. Peter Davidson of London and Palm Beach, to Nancy, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Mitchell Reynolds, III, of Palm Beach, Florida.

Mr J. W. Gray and Miss S. A. Beale

The engagement is announced between Captain W. H. Whisstock, second son of the Very Rev Dr J. R. and Mrs Gray of Dunblane, Fife, and Sarah, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. W. Beale of Crawley, near Winchester, Hampshire.

Mr P. L. S. Hard and Miss S. E. M. Crawley-Boevey

The engagement is announced between Peter, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs L. F. Hard, and Susan, daughter of Major A. Crawley-Boevey and Mrs C. L. Crawley-Boevey.

Mr J. K. Ilingworth-Kay and Miss R. A. Mac Donald

The engagement is announced between Keith, elder son of Mr and Mrs N. W. Ilingworth-Kay, of Buckland, Surrey, and Sally, daughter of Mr W. S. Mac Donald and of the late Mrs G. Mac Donald, of co Cork, Republic of Ireland.

Mr W. N. Radcliffe

The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mrs W. H. Radcliffe, of Warleigh Park House, Tamerton Foliot, Devon, and the late Major W. H. Radcliffe, son of Elsie, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. G. Quady Mallett, of Marsh Barns Lodge, Newbury, Berkshire.

## Birthdays today

Sir Rudolf Blaauw, 78; Sir John Buckley, 57; Admiral Sir Guy Grantham, 80; Sir Glynn Jones, 72; Mr Harry Kornoff, 80; Lord Murray of Gravesend, 50; Admiral Sir Frederick Parham, 79; Mr Ralph Tubbs, 68; the Right Rev F. H. West, 71.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Sergeant Captain M. H. Brigstocke to be Surgeon Rear-Admiral (Naval Hospitals) in July.

Dr Harry May, vice-chancellor of Exeter University, to be chairman of the Central Council for Education and Training in Social Work.

Professor Lawrence Hunter, aged 45, who holds the chair of applied economics at Glasgow University, to be deputy chairman of the Police Negotiating Board.

Simon Rattle, aged 24, the conductor to be artistic director of South Bank Summer Music from 1981 to 1983.

Minister to decide on Algardì bust

By Frances Gibb

The controversy over the proposed export to the Metropolitan Museum in New York of a marble bust valued at £200,000 or more is expected to be resolved shortly with a decision from Mr Norman St John-Stevens, Minister for the Arts.

The marble bust, by the seventeenth-century Italian sculptor Alessandro Algardi, is owned by Agnew's, the London art dealers, who applied for an export licence to sell the bust to the Met for £265,000.

As with all art objects considered "of outstanding national importance" the bust of a Monsignor Cerri, was stopped from export for four months on the advice of the Government's reviewing committee on the export of works of art to give British museums a chance to match the purchase price and buy the work.

But the committee also said that its value should be lowered from £265,000 to £200,000 as a more accurate assessment of its worth. It was bought last September at the North Mymms Park house sale, Buckinghamshire held by Christie's, for £150,000 and the auctioneers' 10 per cent commission.

The committee's decision, which is not unprecedented (in the past values have been both lowered and raised), means in practice that any museum has to raise £200,000 rather than the £265,000. It therefore increases its chances of being kept in Britain.

The Manchester City Art Gallery is trying to raise cash for the bust. Despite the revised price, says Timothy Clifford, its director, "it will be a struggle."

Agnew's, who have the support of the Society of London Art Dealers, have appealed against the decision. They argue the price agreed with the Met is a fair one and takes into

## Forthcoming marriages

The Hon J. McM. Wilson and the Hon M. J. Hepburne-Scott The engagement is announced between Captain, son of Major W. J. Bodington, of Manor Farm, Beccombe, Somerset, and the late Mrs Bodington, and Laura, younger daughter of Lord Justice and the Son Lady Stephenson, of Drayton Gardens, SW1.

Mr M. T. Bartosik and Miss C. McDonnell The engagement is announced between Matthew, son of Rear-Admiral C. Bartosik, CB, DSC, of 33 Chelver Place, SW7, and Mrs Bartosik of Wharwell, Hampshire.

Mr and Mrs J. McDonnell, of Dundalk, Republic of Ireland. The marriage will take place in mid-February in London.

M. A. M. Bonson and Miss F. E. Bankev The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Major and Mrs V. Bonson, of Little Stoke, Aldbury, Hertfordshire, and Frances, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. L. Bankev, of 66 Cadogan Square, London SW10.

Dr J. Cowen and Miss L. Hambury-Brown The engagement is announced between John, elder son of Dr and Mrs D. Cowen of Gosmore, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, and Louise, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. D. Drury of Tanworth-in-Arden, Warwickshire.

Mr A. J. Creedy Smith and Miss E. L. Drake The engagement is announced between Adam James, elder son of Mr and Mrs K. Creedy Smith, of Ullenhall, Warwickshire, and Linda Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs E. E. Drake of Tanworth-in-Arden, Warwickshire.

Mr H. R. H. Davies and Miss A. C. Mills The engagement is announced between Roger, son of Dr and Mrs Roger Davies, of Plym, Cwennwyd, and of the late Rupert Davies, and Amanda, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs Claud Mills of Alverstone, Hampshire.

Mr M. L. Gilbert and Miss J. E. Lee The engagement is announced between Martin Lenoard, elder son of Mr and Mrs Lenoard Gilbert, of 33 Budlets Way, Ashurst, Hampshire, and Joanna, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Anthony Bice of 4 Canterbury Place, London, N1.

Mr D. S. F. Golden and Miss J. S. Rose The engagement is announced between David, elder son of Mr and Mrs Lewis Golden, of Wixborough Green, and Janice, daughter of Mr and Mrs Jack Rose, of Mill Hill.

Mr A. J. Healy and Miss C. A. Porter The engagement is announced between Anthony James, son of Mr and Mrs J. A. Healy, of Speath Avenue, London, NW, and Caroline Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. Porter of Wern Cottage, Llanynddri, Crickhowell, Powys.

Mr P. W. McKinley and Miss M. J. Needham The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs Robert McKinley, of Southampton, and Sally, daughter of Brigadier and Mrs A. Neesham, of Buxton, Derbyshire.

Mr P. A. Radford and Miss M. F. Musgrave The engagement is announced between Roger, elder son of Mrs B. L. Tomlin and the late Mr P. Radford and of Mrs Radford, of Harrogate, Yorkshire, and Miriam, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs F. F. Musgrave, of Gerard Cross, Buckinghamshire.

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THE TIMES  
BUSINESS NEWS

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England644-C Call: John Brown  
644-0833 549522  
644-0833 Ext 6780

■ Stock markets
FT Ind 415.6, down 4.3
FT Gilt 65.30, up 0.23
■ Sterling
52.220 unchanged
Index 70.9 up 0.1
■ Dollar
Index 84.4 up 0.4
■ Gold
\$617 an ounce down \$13
■ 3-month money
Inter-bank 167 to 177
Euro \$ 141 to 141

## IN BRIEF

**£40m radio equipment contract for Racal**

Military radio equipment worth more than £40m is to be supplied by Racal Communications to an undisclosed overseas customer. A specific clause in the contract forbids Racal from revealing details of the equipment or the name of the country concerned.

The order is the biggest ever received by the Berkshire-based company—the previous largest was £20m—and with support package and follow-up additions could eventually be worth between £50m and £60m.

Secrecy over the destination is purely at the request of the customer, who does not want everybody to know what is being bought, Racal says.

It is not known which the Government consider controversial, and is outside Europe and North America, South Africa and Rhodesia can also be ruled out.

**House prices rise**

House prices rose on average by 2.9 per cent during 1979, but the rate of increase began to slow down by the middle of the year. In the last quarter, the rate of increase was 6 per cent compared with 7 per cent and 8 per cent in the preceding two quarters. The figures were released yesterday by the Nationwide Building Society.

**Gold drops \$63.50**

Gold dropped by \$63.50 an ounce in New York yesterday to close at \$602.50. Earlier the gold price in London closed at \$617.13, down on the day. Sterling was unchanged against the dollar at \$2.262, but rose a further 0.1 point on its effective exchange rate index to close at 70.9 per cent of its end-1971 value.

**NatWest rates up**

Customers of National Westminster will have to pay more for personal and home improvement loans from today. Personal loans go up from 15.8 to 21.7 per cent. Home improvement loans go up to between 16.8 and 19.6, depending on whether they are secured.

**St Piran chairman**

Mr M. R. Stone has been appointed chairman at St Piran, the mining and property development group, replacing Mr Henry Hodding. Mr Stone was appointed to the St Piran board last June.

**Airfix pickets**

Redundant workers at the Airfix Industries Meccano and Dinky toys factory in Liverpool plan to send flying pickets to all of the group's premises throughout the country. They will be trying to enlist support for their campaign to repossess the Merseyside factory.

**Loan for truck group**

ERF, the Cheshire-based heavy truck manufacturer, has negotiated loans totalling £5m from the European Coal and Steel Community. The funds will finance the new plant at Wrexham, employing 400, and an engineering research and development centre at Middlewich.

**Wall Street up 19.71**

The Dow Jones industrial average jumped 19.71 points to close at 851.71 in New York yesterday.

**PRICE CHANGES****Rises**

Carroll Inv 23p to 140p  
Dees 10p to 335p  
Fisons 13p to 277p  
Heath, C. E. 13p to 203p  
Jones (Ernest) 13p to 177p

LRC Int Office & Elect 13p to 27p  
Stonhouse 4p to 22p  
Vosper 6p to 175p  
Vickers 2p to 112p

**Falls**

Copson, F. 3p to 16p  
Fodens 20p to 33p  
Hammerson 'A' 10p to 715p  
Kunick 4p to 15p  
Minster 20p to 285p

Peko Wallend 15p to 405p  
Pretoria P Cess 15p to 230p  
Selection Tst 10p to 585p  
Ultramar 8p to 412p  
Vlakfontein 10c to 230c

**THE POUND**

Bank buys 2.07 27.40 63.75 1.62 12.51 8.20 8.95 4.06 99.50 11.43 1915.00 551.00 526.00 4.47  
Bank sells 2.07 27.40 63.75 1.62 12.51 8.20 8.95 4.06 99.50 11.43 1915.00 551.00 526.00 4.47  
Bank buys 11.45 10.98 11.00 10.98 1.83 148.00 9.64 9.24 3.74 3.52 2.30 2.24 43.50  
Bank sells 2.07 27.40 63.75 1.62 12.51 8.20 8.95 4.06 99.50 11.43 1915.00 551.00 526.00 4.47  
Norway Kr 11.45 10.98 11.00 10.98 1.83 148.00 9.64 9.24 3.74 3.52 2.30 2.24 43.50  
Portugal Esc 11.45 10.98 11.00 10.98 1.83 148.00 9.64 9.24 3.74 3.52 2.30 2.24 43.50  
South Africa R 1.83 1.70 1.83 1.70 1.83 1.83 1.83 1.83 1.83 1.83 1.83 1.83 1.83 1.83  
Spain Pta 155.00 148.00 155.00 148.00 155.00 148.00 155.00 148.00 155.00 148.00 155.00 148.00 155.00 148.00  
Sweden Kr 9.64 9.24 9.64 9.24 9.64 9.24 9.64 9.24 9.64 9.24 9.64 9.24 9.64 9.24  
Switzerland Fr 3.74 3.52 3.74 3.52 3.74 3.52 3.74 3.52 3.74 3.52 3.74 3.52 3.74 3.52  
Yugoslavia Duk 52.50 43.50

**CEGB maintains caution over choice of rival reactors****Nuclear power options still open**

The Central Electricity Generating Board will continue to keep its options open for some time yet on the choice of reactor type for the next decade of nuclear power station orders. The board believes it is still premature to choose between the American-designed pressurized water reactor (PWR) and Britain's advanced gas-cooled reactor (AGR), or to decide that a mixture of the two is needed.

But, regardless of the choice of reactor, the board apparently considers that six years is a realistic estimate for the construction time required for each station. It is appreciated that the greater amount of prefabricated work associated

with Britain's proposed first PWR, subject to safety clearance.

As it awaits the reorganization of the National Nuclear Corporation, the CEGB is determined that it does not want an arm's length relationship with the company in the next nuclear station programme. In particular, the board will insist on close collaboration on safety aspects.

An application for asset for the first PWR station is likely to be made towards the end of 1981. By that time the board will be well on the way towards a single standard design for each of the two types of reactor (having learned the hard way to have three separate types of AGR was not a good idea).

Kenneth Owen

**Banking figures show government success in curbing monetary growth**

By John Whitmore

The November slowdown in monetary growth in banking appears to have continued during December. Preliminary figures suggest that in the three weeks to December 12 sterling M3, the broad-based measure of money, grew by about 0.5 per cent.

This indicates that the Government is enjoying some success in curbing monetary expansion after the excessive growth through much of 1979. The figures mean that the annualized rate of growth in the second half of 1979 was in the region of 11.1 per cent. Not far above the top end of the Government's target of 7 to 11 per cent.

But though this must provide the Government and financial markets with some encouragement, there is still an air of caution in official circles and the City.

Not only does sterling M3 sometimes fail to give a particularly good guide to what is happening to overall liquidity, but in the second half of last year financial flows were badly distorted as tax changes from the June Budget were put into effect.

On the face of it, yesterday's figures from the London clearing banks showing a drop in the underlying rate of increase in private sector lending to about 11.00m are encouraging. But this too is distorted.

The trend for borrowers to revert to market borrowing has at least helped the banking system to make some progress towards getting back within the banking "corset".

Overall, interest-bearing eligible liabilities fell by £923 during the three-week period to £33,609m, while eligible liabilities fell by £923m.

The main reasons for the difference between this fall and the rise indicated in sterling M3 are transactions between the banks and the discount houses, notably a switch out of cash money (made easier by holdings of Exchequer notes) and the reserves asset category, and an increase in the net foreign currency liabilities of the banks. Eligible liabilities exclude currency in circulation and are not seasonally adjusted.

Other figures released yesterday show that £631 million of new credit was advanced in November by finance houses, other specialist consumer credit grantors and by retailers. This was the second-highest monthly figure for the year, June being the highest.

It reflects the continued recovery in retail sales during November when volume rose about 2 per cent from the October level. The final seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales, also published yesterday, stood at 113.8 in November against 113.8 in October. The heavy demand for consumer goods ahead of VAT increases had pushed it as high as 120.3 in June.

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Table, page 19

**Ford's Merseyside plant gets large share of £98m regional aid grants from EEC**

By John Huxley

Humberstone £3.5m. In the northern region, the English Tourist Board is to receive aid of £500,000 towards various projects.

Other Welsh schemes to benefit include the new ferry terminal at Pembroke Dock and road improvements and redevelopment at Briton Ferry, West Glamorgan.

**Smaller businesses**

Signor Antonio Giolitti, the EEC Commissioner for Regional Affairs, said yesterday that he would like to see a much greater proportion of the EEC's Regional Fund being spent on promoting small and medium size manufacturing businesses rather than on capital aid to big infrastructure projects (Michael Hornsby writes from Brussels).

He said that only 28 per cent of the fund was spent on "productive investment", though he

claimed that nearly 300,000 new jobs had been created in the EEC since the Regional Fund was set up in 1975.

The present fund is due to expire at the end of 1980, and Signor Giolitti said that he would like to see a bigger proportion of the new fund set aside for disbursement outside the rigid system of national quotas now in operation.

**Urgent treatment**

Clydebank is to receive urgent treatment from the Government as an economic distress area (Ronald Faust writes from Glasgow). Mr Alex Fletcher, Under-Secretary of State for the Scottish Office responsible for industry, said yesterday that the working party report on employment in the Clydebank area, which called for action to counter severe industrial decline, had been accepted by the Government.

The Government had agreed that a Clydebank task force should begin work immediately to win new industry for the area. Mr Fletcher said this would be the single most important job to be done by the Scottish Development Agency.

The Government expected the cost of transforming Clydebank and its surrounding area into a place which would be attractive to new industry, would run into several million pounds.

The report recommended that the SDA should give priority to assisting small companies in Clydebank, possibly with an enterprise fund of about £500,000 of risk capital. The report concluded that Clydebank had considerable economic potential. There was a skilled workforce, excellent communications and the area was close to a major city's services.

**Carliol and Tyneside trusts could join Target**

By Alison Mitchell

An approach has been made to the managers of Carliol and Tyneside investment trusts which could lead to the unitization of the trusts.

Rothschild Investment Trust announced yesterday that its recently-acquired subsidiary, Hume Holdings, has initiated talks with Carliol and Tyneside. If the scheme goes ahead, the two trusts will become part of the Target group, which is an offshoot of Dowsay Day, itself the subject of a recent successful bid from Hume.

A put-through deal on Friday completed a buying spree which gives Hume a 17.4 per cent stake in Carliol and a 13.9 per cent stake in Tyneside.

Mr Francois Mayer, managing director of Rothschild Investment Trust, said last night that the scheme would be a complicated one, from the tax point of view, and discussions would be likely to continue for some time. However, he emphasized that there was no question of a cash bid. Any settlement would be by way of paper and unitization.

Before the announcement, which was made after the close of the stock market, the shares of Carliol rose 23p to 140p while those of Tyneside jumped 26p to 135p.

The two trusts, which control assets of around £33m, have similar portfolios with a high overseas content and have a large number of shareholders in common. In 1978 an attempted merger was thwarted by the Inland Revenue as a result of the overlap of the shareholders.

The news follows in the wake of a take-over announcement earlier this week by the Globe Investment Trust, bidding for the West of England Trust, managers of the Tyndall group of unit trusts.

**American Budget aims to cut deficit to \$16,000m next year**

From Frank Vogl  
U.S. Economics Correspondent  
Washington, Jan 8

President Carter is likely to outline a fairly austere Budget to Congress later this month. Government officials suggest that the deficit for the next fiscal year will be around \$16,000m (about £8,000m), compared with an estimated deficit in the current year of between \$30,000m (£15,000m) and \$38,000m (£17,500m).

The President will deliver his Budget message to Congress on January 27. The Budget is likely to involve a public spending total for the fiscal year starting on October 1 of around \$616,000m (about £308,000m) compared with a total in the current year of around \$555,000m.

It appears that the White House economists have based their spending and revenue estimates for the current and next fiscal years on a mild recession

accompanying some moderation in the rate of inflation. It seems probable that the President will suggest in his Budget message that the economy will show real growth for the whole of 1980 of about 1.25 per cent, with declines in output to a slow recovery late in the year.

The President is also likely to predict a decline in the inflation rate this year to about 10 to 11 per cent from the current level of 13 per cent and an increase in the unemployment rate from around 6 per cent now to 7.5 per cent late this year.

Although the new Budget will fail to produce the fiscal balance President Carter had pledged and sought, the official programme, rather than cut it to secure a balanced Budget, and this will assist that the deficit will merely fuel inflation.

It seems probable that as the recession intensifies in the spring so Congress will tend to add spending items and even tax cuts to the President's programme.

Indeed it would be no surprise if by the start of the next fiscal year in nine months' time the Budget involves a deficit estimate at least as great as this year's \$35,000m.

It does appear, however, that

**Iran freeze hampers Euro loans**

By Ronald Puller  
International banks are finding it more difficult to put together syndicated loans for borrowers in the Eurocurrency market because of the international political uncertainties.

President Carter's freeze on Iranian deposits in the United States and its extension to the overseas branches of United States banks, is also making more European banks reluctant to join loans managed by the big American banks.

According to the Foreign Office, which has provided the United Nations with many hundreds of instances of alleged sanctions breaking, fines imposed after conviction of individuals and companies who have appeared as defendants have totalled about £250,000.



Doubts on effectiveness of several measures in proposed legislation

## Employment Bill worries Chambers

By Patricia Tisdall  
Management Correspondent

Doubts about the effectiveness of the Government's Employment Bill are expected to be expressed at today's meeting of the national council of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

Mr Tom Boardman, the ABCC's president, has already criticized the proposed legislation for not going far enough to protect employees from the closed shop.

A belief that further reform is needed on such issues as industrial disruption of companies not party to a dispute is another of the points which have emerged from consultation with the various chambers of commerce since the Bill was published a month ago. These have been compiled in a discussion paper which will be presented at today's meeting and will be published later this week.

The ABCC welcomes the Bill as an "essential first step" in providing a reasonable balance in industrial rela-

tions", but it believes that it falls short on a number of counts. In particular it has reservations about whether the widening of the "conscience provisions" for non-union membership will work in practice.

Instead the ABCC would like section 58 (3) of the Employment Protection Act repealed, so that dismissal for non-membership of a union would no longer provide grounds for fair dismissal in any circumstances.

This would remove any legal protection for employers who sacked an employee in order to appease a union, by making them liable to pay compensation for unfair dismissal. It does not go as far as a number of the association's 54,000 member companies would like, which would be outlaws closed shops.

The association is also critical of the proposals which would enable the Secretary of State for Employment to publish codes of practice on matters such as closed

shops and picketing. Its objection is that Parliament can only accept or reject such codes but has no powers to introduce amendments.

A third area of contention is on "secondary blocking". The association does not think the Government has been firm enough in removing legal immunities from unions which attempt to use coercive recruitment tactics. In its view, the Bill falls short of what is required by excluding employees of another company such as maintenance men or installers who work on the same premises.

It would also like to see sanctions imposed on the practice whereby some companies refuse to do business with others because they do not have a closed shop.

"Such behaviour constitutes conspiracy against trade which should not be tolerated", it says. "Many of the worst offenders are in the public sector and are thus presumably subject to pressure by Parliament if they will not desist."

## Chinese pay record price for trade site in Hongkong

Chinese Communist representatives outbid locals in buying a Hongkong property site at a record \$HK116m (about £1,074,000) or more than \$HK2,100 a square foot.

The site was bought by Peking-controlled Hop Kee Godown Company, which bought an adjacent one last year at \$HK33.8m (£HK1,550 a square foot).

The Godown area—near a railway terminal—will be used for China's mounting trade with and through Hongkong.

Peking's investment in Hongkong property, container wharves, department stores, petrol stations, staff residential and high-rent apartments continues to soar.

Business and investment is conducted through 13 Peking-controlled banks in Hongkong.

### EEC prices rise

The EEC consumer price index rose 0.9 per cent last November over October. The EEC statistics office forecast that final figures would show a 10 per cent rise in prices for 1979.

### Toyota US plans

Toyota may start car production in the United States later this year, Mr Sadao Yamamoto, the company's president, said. A start could be made with building a lorry assembly plant if demand warranted it, he added.

### Gabon oil find

A joint French-Japanese exploration team has struck oil off the coast of Gabon in West Africa which is expected to yield 10,000 barrels a day from 1982. Elf Aquitaine owns a 30 per cent interest in the venture. The other 70 per cent is owned by West Energy Development, Gabon, which is half-owned by the Japan National Oil Corporation.

### Brazil-Iraq accord

Brazil has signed a nuclear deal with Iraq, agreeing to share nuclear technology while providing the Arab nation with uranium to produce fuel for reactors.

### Pay pause rejected

The Dutch FNV and CNV trade union federations have rejected a proposal from Mr Willem Albeda, the Social Affairs Minister, for a three to four month wage pause.

## Forecasts give inflation warning

By Caroline Atkinson

The two most recent forecasts—those of Cambridge Econometrics and Phillips and Drew—are noticeably more pessimistic on inflation than others shown in the table.

They predict high inflation despite forecast money growth in 1980-81 of less than 9% per cent, well within the Government's latest target range, and a slump in output this year.

In common with all but one of the other non-Government forecasters, they expect the balance of payments results this year to be much better than the official Treasury forecast of a £2,000m deficit.

Phillips and Drew points out in its January circular that other countries more dependent on imported oil will probably have a significantly worse balance of payments position than Britain this year.

West Germany is expected to be \$4,000m in deficit on the current account this year, and Japan by \$11,000m.

Cambridge Econometrics is forecasting an actual surplus on the current account in 1980, as the depressed state of the economy leads to a sizable drop in import volumes.

## FORECASTS FOR THE BRITISH ECONOMY

NIESR (Nov)	LBS (Nov)	Year 1980 on year 1979					Treasury (Nov)
		HS	CE	ST.J.	P & D		
		(%)	(Dec)	(Jan)	(Oct)	(Jan)	
Gross domestic product	0.2	-1.1	-1.0	-1.2	0.8	-1.7	-2.0
Inflation	16.3	15.5	16.9	19.1	13.2	18.4	14.1
Unemployment (000)	1,420 <sup>a</sup>	1,267	1,500	1,700	1,650	1,410	n.a.
Consumer spending	1.6	0.1	-0.5	-1.5	0.7	-0.8	+
Private investment inc house-building	-2.0	-2.4 <sup>b</sup>	-0.7	-7.3	-0.9 <sup>c</sup>	-2.9	-1 <sup>d</sup>
Public investment inc house-building	-4.3	-2.2	-1.5	-6.4	-0.8 <sup>c</sup>	-6.3	-43 <sup>e</sup>
Public authorities consumption	-0.1	0.5	-0.6	0.9	0.5	-0.3	0
Stockbuilding (Em 1975)	1,481	-396	291	-800	0.2 <sup>c</sup>	-300	-2 <sup>f</sup>
Exports	4.0	2.9	1.6	2.9	3.1	-0.3	-0
Imports	1.7	-1.1	0.8	-3.3	-0.4	-0.3	-2 <sup>g</sup>
Balance of payments deficit (—) year 1980 Em	-3,300	-660	-300	900	-2,200	-800	-2,000
PSBR (£m fiscal 1980-81)	9,000	11,200	10,000	9,800	10,200	9,000	
Money supply (% change in £m fiscal 1980-81)	9	7.5	■	8.3	11.7 <sup>c</sup>	9.38 <sup>c</sup>	n.a.

NIESR: National Institute of Economic and Social Research. LBS: London Business School. HG: Hoare Govett. CE: Cambridge Econometrics. ST.J.: St. James' Group; published in Economist. P & D: Phillips and Drew.

<sup>a</sup> fourth quarter 1980 on fourth quarter 1979. <sup>b</sup> fourth quarter 1980. <sup>c</sup> excluding oil. <sup>d</sup> gross fixed investment. <sup>e</sup> public corporation's fixed investment. <sup>f</sup> stockbuilding as % gdp. <sup>g</sup> second quarter 1981 on second quarter 1980. <sup>h</sup> PSBR is forecast to stay at about the same % of gdp in money terms as in 1979-80.

Forecasts for gdp components are in constant prices. The private forecasts assume policy changes. For details readers should refer to original sources. Categories in different forecasts are not completely comparable, but differences are minor. Differences in result also reflect difference in assumptions, model construction and data at which work performed.

The month in which work was published is given in brackets. Forecasts published by the Treasury twice yearly; NIESR and ST.J. four times a year; LBS three times a year; HG and P & D revise their forecasts every month.

## Engineers seek top-level productivity talks

By Derek Harris  
Commercial Editor

to discuss the proposals, produced on the eve of publication of the Finsbury Report on the engineering profession and manufacturing industry.

The need for action by employers, unions and the professional engineers themselves is emphasized by Mr Dunnnett, whose group includes the heads of four leading institutions.

Employers are urged to invest in high-output plant and the latest processes such as microprocessors. Genuine productivity agreements and incentive schemes should be negotiated on a plant rather than a national basis, the group says.

The group wants unions to consider ways of getting their members to accept change because, the group argues, increased productivity is the best means of protecting jobs.

It also wants large production units broken down where practicable into smaller, more manageable units.

It adds: "Involvement of employees through open workshop discussions, possibly on the lines of the legally based company councils in the Netherlands, is essential." More high-quality engineers and scientists, including women, should be employed in all aspects of production.

Professional engineers should be prepared to work at shop-floor level to gain experience and to assist in the changes needed to secure higher productivity. They also have a role in improving communications between management and the shop-floor, the group suggests.

The despised engineer, page 17

## Consumers group backs reforms of liability law

By Robin Young  
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

A group representing 22 consumer organizations is urging the Government to reject CBI demands for changes in proposed reforms of the law of compensation for damage caused by defective products.

The Consumers in the European Community Group says an EEC draft directive on product liability, criticized by the CBI, would bring "consistency and commonsense into the law of compensation for unsafe products."

Commenting on the revised directive submitted to the Department of Trade, the group welcomed the Commission's decision to reject a "development risk" which has been the subject of CBI complaints.

The group urges the Government to resist manufacturers' pressure for exemption from liability where they can show they did everything possible to make the product safe in the light of scientific and technological knowledge at the time it was marketed.

It is unacceptable that consumers should be treated as guinea pigs and bear the risk, without remedy, of defects being discovered during use,"

It points out that English law on strict liability accepts no such defence. In the leading English case, a dairy which sold contaminated milk was found liable to its customers who became ill, although it had done everything possible at the time to prevent contamination.

If the defence of development risk is accepted the group adds, victims of another thalidomide disaster would find it no easier to claim compensation.

The group opposes a proposal in the draft that liability should only arise when a defective article is "being used for the purpose for which it is apparently intended", arguing that consumers should be able to claim for injuries caused by dangerous products being used in reasonably foreseeable circumstances.

It adds that a proposed global limit on compensation would be inequitable if imposed in each member state regardless of the extent of damage caused.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Need for law to aid exploration into Britain's mineral resources

From Sir Kingsley Dunham and Sir Peter Kent

a metallic mineral reserve, an operation which should be the responsibility of private industry, cannot be less than 5-10 years. If there is recognition that in the next decade imported supplies of some metalliferous minerals are likely to become less easy and more expensive, decisive action on these lines is required now.

When shortages develop it will be too late either to assets or to develop our indigenous mineral resources.

PETER KENT  
Past Chairman  
Natural Environment Research Council  
KINGSLEY DUNHAM  
Former Director  
Institute of Geological Sciences

## Oil companies' responsibility for rural areas

From Mr David Morris

Sir, Though he has particular concern for the difficulties in Cornwall, your correspondent Mr Fack-Martin (December 19) surely expresses the thoughts and opinions of all who live and work in rural communities. Like other similar businesses who have held state jobs from being re-employed in the private sector, the CBI have already suffered badly from oil price regulation. The CBI has never sought to dissuade business from serving the countryside in whatever role they feel to be most useful.

These rural communities cannot be allowed to deteriorate more than has already taken place. But the important hill farming industry and the rural industries and small businesses must be provided with essential services if they are to survive. Adequate petrol supplies are of vital importance in present conditions.

As an distributor of essential fuel, the major oil companies must accept that they have a responsibility which, if need be, must over-ride profitability factors in low population areas. It may well be that some pooling of petrol distribution in rural areas is justified but unless the oil companies find a way to continue supplying rural garages with or without the intervention of the Department of Energy, there are many of us who will support legislation as suggested by your correspondent.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID MORRIS,  
Swaledale Woollens,  
Muker in Swaledale,  
North Yorkshire.

## Support for Sir Michael's 'Buy British' plea

From Mr Stanley Carter...

Sir, May I support Sir Michael Edwards' suggestion that, if only for reasons of self-interest, we should buy British cars?

Unhappily, the word "parrot" has become unfashionable in our country. Why do we not help to re-establish its popularity by doing what Sir Michael suggests? And let us start in the area where it could most quickly have effect—company car and truck fleets.

Overdeduction of tax: a warning

From Mr J. C. Butler

Sir, Recently I received a warning on the half-yearly interest payable on a £14.3m Treasury Stock 1995, together with the accompanying statement of deduction of income tax at 30 per cent.

I happened to remember that the preceding payment had been made on May 15th, 1979, prior to the June Budget and reduction of income tax from 30 per cent to 30 per cent. Tax had been deducted at 33 per cent. Thus on the two payments combined the deduc-

tions of tax exceeded the rate for 1979/80 of 30 per cent. There was nothing on the face of the second voucher to warn stockholders that they might be suffering an overdeduction of tax, nor even a reference to a note on the back of the voucher which did carry such a warning. On a routine document such as this it would not be usual, I suggest, to look at the back in case there was any further information.

I have no doubt that there are holders of this stock who are unaware that they have

suffered an over-deduction of tax. Moreover, if the Bank of England has issued statements of deduction of tax from interest on other stocks in similar form, there will almost certainly be holders of those stocks who are similarly affected.

They might like to look into this, and perhaps the Bank of England could be a little more thoughtful.

J. C. BUTLER,  
22 Goodleys Ave.,  
Radlett,  
Hertfordshire WD7 8EA.

## Burden of VAT discourages essential house repairs

From Mr C. A. Williams

Sir, Several of your correspondents have pointed out the availability of VAT on building repair work to be a severe burden on churches and charities. Many individuals and limited means also must be discouraged from undertaking essential repairs to their homes by the high cost of such work of

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## A number of niggling doubts...

The preliminary indication from yesterday's banking figures of money supply growth of around a half per cent in December is reasonably encouraging but certainly no more than that at this stage.

The authorities now seem to be making slow progress towards curbing excessive monetary growth seen for much of last year. A 0.5 per cent rise in sterling M3 in December would reduce the annualized rate of growth in the first six months of the present target period to around 11.1 per cent, not so far above the top end of the 7.11 per cent target range.

There are, however, still a number of niggling doubts. In the first place, the underlying strength of private sector loan demand remains difficult to estimate. Although the latest clearing bank figures suggest a sharp drop in the underlying rate of increase, that is largely because borrowers have moved back to market borrowing in the wake of the mid-November base rate increase. Averaging November and December suggests an underlying monthly rate of increase of some £300m.

The second area of uncertainty centres on the public sector contribution to monetary growth. Given the high level of gross gilt sales and calls during the period, one can only call a half per cent rise in sterling M3 as just about satisfactory. It may be that net sales of gilts were considerably less or that other components of public sector debt sales were relatively low.

But there is now an uneasy feeling about that the final outcome for the PSBR in the present financial year is likely to be closer to £9,000m than the forecast £8,300m and possibly even the wrong side of £9,000m.

As for tomorrow's new stock offering, a fair amount looks likely to depend on the mood of the market this morning. In favour of the stock is the possible attraction to some investors of switching longer and the fact that holders of the Treasury 9 per cent convertible stock will have to switch out by January 28 unless they are prepared to wait for their money until early March.

Shares of both Carlion and Tyneside went shooting up yesterday, and small wonder: it appears that the long-standing problems with the Revenue (which prevented merger of the two back in 1978) are about to be resolved once and for all by a bid which will take shareholders out at something very much nearer to asset value than they have been able to command.

The participants are that great innovator in the sector, Rothschild Investment Trust, by way of its newly-acquired subsidiary, Daunay Day, which in turn owns the unit trust management group Target. The deal, which involves paper rather than cash, is highly complex, but fortunately shareholders do not need to do anything in a hurry. Nor should they.

Even at last night's close the shares of both Carlion (140p) and Tyneside (135p) were standing at a discount of over 15 per cent to estimated net asset value, and there's more to be hoped for from staying with them at this stage.

### Shipping

#### Implications of a grain embargo

United Kingdom shipping shares are taking the United States grain embargo on Russia calmly at the moment, although there were further modest falls across the board yesterday on reports that the other major Western producers were likely to back the United States.

Is the market being too complacent? Freight rates more than doubled last year, marking the end of the worst shipping recession since the 1930s, and a major factor in the recovery was the worldwide growth of grain shipments. For the current year as well dry cargo rates were expected to stay buoyant on the back of continued strong demand for grain from Russia and China, particularly with one of the other main bulk commodities, iron ore, suffering from the steel downturn.

For perspective, Russian grain imports—most of which come from the United States—are forecast to be around 30-35 million tonnes in 1980, which represents about a fifth of the world grain trade and perhaps 2 per cent of world seaborne trade excluding oil.

There are still enough uncertainties about the duration and effectiveness of the United States embargo. But it has come at a bad psychological time for freight markets, already nervous about the effects of an oil glut or Opec production cuts on the tanker market.

For the world shipping fleet, any inter-

ruption with the Russian grain trade would fall heavily on third party charterers since very little is carried by United States fleets and perhaps only a quarter by Russian ships. For British companies those with the biggest exposure are P & O (although the emphasis of its bulk cargo fleet has switched to gas carriers), Redditch Smith and Lyle Shipping.

During much of 1979 more and more of these groups' spot and charter business had been getting shorter although there were signs towards the end of the year that contracts were becoming longer which may help to shield them if the market softens this year.

Though freight rates have yet to show much weakness, the shipping sector is starting to look less attractive than it did particularly with the strength of sterling and the rise in oil prices putting more pressure on the costs side.

### Esperanza

#### After the Caleb Brett settlement

Esperanza's profits are 19.1 per cent lower after six months at £1.4m but that is after settlement of an action claiming inadequate inspection of an oil cargo against its subsidiary, Caleb Brett. This probably cost Esperanza something over £0.6m, so it can in fact point to an underlying improvement in international service profits of around 8 per cent so far, led ironically by Caleb Brett whose cargo inspection business is benefiting from demand from shippers conscious of the risks implicit in the high value of cargoes now being carried.

This coupled with a revaluation (mainly of property in Amsterdam and Nottingham) has generated sufficient confidence for the group to raise the net dividend by 13.1 per cent. If the final received similar treatment Esperanza at 103p is yielding just under 10 per cent, and, with the Caleb Brett problem behind it, looking attractive.

And there could be a bonus—though a long-term one. Copper operations in Cyprus have now been terminated (Esperanza took in its last profit of £0.26m in these six monthly figures) and the development potential of the seaport site at Paphos as a tourist complex looks even more attractive now that an airport is to be sited near there.

In theory floating rate note issues should be popular when interest rates are rising and should hold their prices close to par because of the periodic adjustments to their rates. In the Eurobond market this is fast ceasing to be so.

During the past few weeks floating rate note issues have taken a drubbing, in spite of the growing expectation that dollar rates have yet to test their previous peaks. Most recent deals are standing at 2.3 point discounts from their issue prices and the climate for new issues is far from bright.

Given that floaters accounted for around 40 per cent of all new Eurobonds—and two thirds or so of all dollar issues—the difficulties now confronting the sector bode ill for the market as a whole in 1980.

The short explanation for their diminishing popularity is that the barrel has been scraped too thin. During much of 1979 floaters were in keen demand and issuing houses took the opportunity both to pare margins and to bring to the market exotic issuers of less than prime quality.

The shake-up in attitudes resulting from Iran and the Opec price rises has led to a reassessment. Banks which had filled their books with floating rate issues are now asking themselves why they should buy developing country paper at one quarter per cent over inter-bank rates when they can secure two or three times that margin from the same borrower in the syndicated loan market.

The relative generosity of bond market fees well short of filling the gap. Now that syndicated loan margins are rising, particularly for developing countries, the question is more than ever opposite.

The exotic issuers then, are likely to have to pay more generous margins (although a current deal for the Bank of Bogotá is structured very much on the familiar pattern) or else disappear from the market altogether. Even prime issuers will find the market more difficult—as Barclays recently discovered—unless they are prepared to offer some extra incentive to investors on the lines of Midland's attractive option to switch into a straight bond.

Unless United States dollar rates turn decisively down stimulating a revival in straight, the dollar could thus face eclipse as a currency in the international bond markets this year.

### Business Diary: After Carli, Who? • British Rail's arch developer

Time is short, but no candidate is yet in sight to succeed Guido Carli as president of Confindustria, Italy's Confederation of private industry. He has to step down under statute early in May.

A group of "three wise men", headed by Marcello Modiano, a Trieste businessman who represents the small industrialists in Confindustria, is sounding out members, but has yet to find anyone acceptable who is willing to take on the job.

Among those reported to have given a "no" are Franco Mattioli, Confindustria's former director-general who now holds senior posts at Pirelli and Istituto Bancario Italiano; Sergio Pini Farina, head of the Turin industrial association; and Luigi Orlando, head of the Florence metals firm of SMI.

The wise men report today to the Confindustria leadership and the signs are that they will be told to continue looking.

Carli, who has done two two-year terms, is to devote himself to the union of European industrial confederations, of which he is to become president.

Confindustria has regained much influence, first under the chairmanship of Giovanni Agnelli of Fiat and then under Carli, for 15 years governor of the Bank of Italy.

Carli has not always been popular with Confindustria

One or two more monuments to the Victorian heyday of the railways are likely to be changed, in content if not in form during the rule of Gavin Simpson (right) at the British Rail Property Board. He takes over from Robert Dashwood at the end of March, as the managing director of a portfolio valued somewhat imprecisely—after all, how do you put a value on a railway station—in hundreds of millions.

Simpson is a Scot who joined the old London, Midland and Scottish Railway in 1945 at the tender age of 14 and studied for his surveyor's qualifications after four years. He has moved for and fast since he came down to London in 1974 as estate surveyor and manager of the

company that a year or two ago was heading for bankruptcy and on the way to making the Shah of Iran its main shareholder? Well that animal no longer exists. Instead, at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, executives of the airline proclaimed "the new Pan Am."

Another problem facing Confindustria Savona, its director-general, whom Carli brought across from Italy in 1976, has been appointed head of a medium-term lending institution in Sardinia which may mean that a new director general will have to be found, too.

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Guido Carli

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A joint letter was sent to Francesco Cossiga, the Prime Minister, to try to prod the government into adopting an energy policy.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Stock markets

## Early selling on steel breakdown absorbed

Markets looked almost normal yesterday for the first time in nearly three weeks. Golds and oils moved into the shadows and investment attention shifted back to gilt edged which ended all square or better on the day. The same was true of United Kingdom industrials. At the close they had regained a lot of ground lost in early morning weakness.

At the start of business dealers took no chances. The collapse of steel peace talks and the indication in the December wholesale price index

Some of the little birds who have been telling us of a bid for Comair, the compressed air equipment people, have changed their tune. They now say that the bid is off. The group is confident about 1979-80 after a fall in profits from £11.6m to £8.36m, last year, but at 74p the shares are high in the absence of a bid.

of the pounding taken by industry's margins prompted dealers to mark down shares nearly everywhere. Engineering issues were hit hardest.

But selling in any size did not appear and by early afternoon one or two industrials were showing small gains. Many brokers reported that selling had dried up by 9.30 am and that institutions were quick to the bargain hunting.

Several brokers were sufficiently comforted to suspect that the FT index will not, after all, dive to 350 or lower but show resistance at 380 to 400.

The FT index was still down

12.5 points at 11 am, but by 1 pm the fall was only 5.7. By 3 pm the drop was 2.9. However, the rally faded and at the close the FT Index finished 4.3 lower at 415.6. The tone remained weak after hours, and where changed prices were a penny or two easier.

Gilt edged began to pick up before the release of the United Kingdom banks' eligible liabilities and the London clearing banks' monthly statements at 2.30 pm. Dealers decided that the statements were good on the surface—both liabilities and advances are down—this cautious welcome soon gave way to renewed scepticism.

The apprehension remains that the January figures will be bad, and the December figures seem likely to show M3 above the Government's target annual range.

The result was that gilts fell back again to below top levels. Today a further damper on proceedings will be the £351m on the 14 per cent Treasury Stock, 1988-2001, which will absorb up to £355m. Longs and shorts both finished with gains of between 5p and 7p on the day.

After some early markdowns as a result of the breakdown in the steel talks, leading industrials performed quite well and some managed to finish the session showing some net gains on the day. Among those to fall into this category were Glaxo up 6p at 44.9, BAT's 3p to 243p while Fisons leapt 11p to 277p in a thin market. Hawker Siddeley shed 4p to 126p on fears of the steel strike becoming a long, drawn-out affair. ICI dipped 3p to

359p and Unilever retreated 2p to 456p.

News of a new contract valued at about £40m lifted Racal, to finish the day with a net rise of 1p to 200p, after falling to 190p, and Dextra rose 10p to 235p, and the "A" 5p to 299p in anticipation of the sale of its musical subsidiary to PolyGram for about £11m. Elsewhere in electrics, Thorn dipped 2p to 280p, and GEC finished 1p lighter at 357p.

The only bright spot was Office & Electronic, an old takeover favourite, which expanded 7p to 242p in a thin market.

Shares of West of England Trust returned from suspension 7p up at 84p following the approach from Globe Investment Trust. Up off at 113p, valued at £18m.

Shares of Carlisle Investment Trust rose 23p to 140p along with those of Tyneside Investment Trust which climbed 26p to 135p. This was followed later in the day by an announcement that the two groups were in talks with Hume Holdings.

Further consideration of the bid terms from Marsh & Maclellan left C. T. Bowring & F. on the day.

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359p and Unilever retreated 2p to 456p. Only Minet, 3p better at 101p and Sedgwick Forbes, 2p up at 92p, managed to find some encouragement, among other brokers, to the bid in an otherwise dull insurance sector. A placing of £2m worth of shares in Legal & General saw the price dip 2p to 153p, after 151p.

Among the other composites, Royal fell 3p to 315p, GRB 2p to 228p and Commercial Union 1p to 135p.

Profit-taking clipped 6p from Silksolen in 126p in the absence of the expected bid from Croda

Antony Gibbs is now 68p. Last month it was reported that Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation had opened talks with Gibbs for the 60 per cent of the shares it does not own. Some think that to get a member of the Accepting Houses Committee Hongkong Bank will have to offer around 30p a share.

and Sotheby Parke-Bernet, with figures out today, slipped 2p to 395p.

Press comment on the boom being experienced by the

jewelry trade as the price of gold soars provided a firm spot for E. Jones, 13p up at 17p and H. Samuel up 8p at 202p.

In the drinks sector, Distillers improved 1p to 197p on news that it was to increase the price of its brands of Scotch, but Highland Distillers continued to wilt as it waited for further developments in its fight to stave off Hiriam Walker.

The change of chairman at St Piran did little for the shares, which remained unchanged at 60p, but Hovis

was wanted, rising 4p to 121p.

Among companies reporting, Stead & Simpson gained 3p to 42p after the announcement of its 34 per cent rise in profits, but a 12 per cent advance in interim figures at Peter Black saw the shares slide 3p to 103p.

Equity turnover on January 7 was £17.19m (14,116 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were, GEC, Consolidated Gold Fields, C. T. Bowring, P. & O. Dfd, BP New, BOC International, Beecham, ICI, Thorn, BP, BAT and Marks & Spencer.

## Stead &amp; Simpson 34 pc ahead

By Rosemary Unsworth  
Stead & Simpson's mix of hose retailing and motor trading proved a good recipe in the first half as profits rose by an overall 34 per cent, though the pace is easing in the second half.

Turnover increased by 27 per cent to £17.3m in the six months to September 30, 1979, while pre-tax profits moved up from £1.4m to £1.6m. Footwear profits, which benefited from the spending boom generated before VAT was increased in June and the cuts in income tax, rose from £1.2m to £1.6m while motor trading, in common with the rest of the sector, saw a

30 per cent jump to £298,000. At the same time, footwear sales jumped by 26 per cent to £10.2m and motor trading turnover showed similar growth to £7m.

The share price rose 3p to 42p on the announcement as market men reacted to Stead's progress compared with the bleak picture generally in the retailing sector. The group's growth in the current half has continued although at a slower rate.

Turnover in the third quarter, which includes Christmas and the start of the January sales, has shown a 23 per cent in-

crease for footwear and a 9 per cent rise for motor trading.

Even though the fourth quarter is the group's traditionally quiet period, full year results are expected to be better than average for the sector. Last year Stead & Simpson made £3.1m pre-tax.

The interim dividend has been increased by 43 per cent to 1.42p gross but chairman, Mr Harold Gee, pointed out that the rise must not be taken as indicative for the full year's distribution but as a way of reducing the disparity between the interim and the final dividends.

## Advance of nearly one fifth at Halma

By Our Financial Staff  
Locks and safety equipment manufacturer Halma has raised profits by almost a fifth in the first half of the current year.

An improvement in all divisions gave the group a pre-tax profit of £607,000 for the six months to September 30, 1979, compared with a previous £510,000. Turnover rose less sharply from £5.1m to £5.4m.

Because of the group's liquid position—it is thought to have some £500,000 in cash—interest

creased some £1,700 to the profit figure against a debit of £36,000 in the previous half year. Stripping out these figures, profit margins show a rise, at the trading level, of 0.7 per cent to 11.2 per cent.

The group's biggest cash earner is Castell Locks which again increased its contribution. Halma now has two footholds in Europe, in France and Holland, and is planning to develop the continental market through these companies.

The safety division is also expanding into America following the take-over, in November, of Post Glover, and the setting up of Castell Safety Inc.

For shareholders there is a one third rise in the dividend giving an interim pay out of 0.74p gross. If this increase is maintained at the year end the total dividend will amount to 1.96p. At this level, the shares, unchanged yesterday at 58p, yield just over 3 per cent.

## Jogging chic set boost Peter Black

By Our Financial Staff  
The increase in "professional" jogging, with early morning runners donning proper sports wear, has given a added boost to the half-year profit figures of Britain's majoradike supplier, Peter Black Holdings.

At the pre-tax level, the figures rose a tenth from £1.2m to £1.32m on sales almost a fifth higher at £15.8m. Profit

margins slipped a half point to 8.3 per cent.

The interim figures add another rung to the impressive growth record of the footwear and luggage manufacturer, and the joint chairman Mr Gordon Black is looking for a similarly good second six months. Sales of Adidas equipment are continuing to rise—Black is Britain's sole supplier of Adidas products not including the

## Record bankruptcies in Japanese textiles

SA215m (about £104m) offer for New South Wales Brewers, Tooheys. Castlemain is offering three of its fully-paid ordinary shares for every five Tooheys shares, plus one dollar cash. Tooheys' directors have already

At the pre-tax level, the figures rose a tenth from £1.2m to £1.32m on sales almost a fifth higher at £15.8m. Profit

rate certificates of deposits bearing an interest rate of 3.16 per cent above the six-month Singapore Interbank offered rate.

The issue is being lead managed by Banque Nationale de Paris (South East Asia), and co-managed by Merrill Lynch International (Asia) and Morgan Guaranty Pacific. Funds raised are to be used to finance various projects in the South-East Asian region.

## Sperry Univac

Sperry Corporation's Sperry Univac Division of America says its revenue for the year ending March 31 will exceed the record \$2bn of 1978.

Based on results for the first half of the current year, the company expects increases of 16 per cent in revenues and 20 per cent in net profit.

The forecast was contained in a year-end statement on computer industry prospects in which Sperry Univac estimates the industry's 1980 worldwide shipments of general purpose computers at \$20bn, 15 per cent up on the \$18bn forecast for 1979.

Bennie, formerly a Manager of the Bank's International Division, will be in charge.

**NEGRETTI & ZAMBRA**  
At the extraordinary general meeting of Negretti & Zambra the resolution to approve sale of certain assets of industrial division to the British Rockhopper Company was passed by shareholders. Negretti & Zambra has received first £500,000 of consideration due. Remaining £570,000 is payable by instalments over the period to March 31, 1981.

**CD off in Singapore**  
The Singapore branch of the Banque Nationale de Paris has announced the offer of \$50m three-year negotiable floating

now outstanding is \$5,465 representing \$55,465.

**WERNICK GROUP EXPANSION**  
Wernick group of companies, based at Billerica and Brownells, has purchased Semercon for £1m.

Wernick is already a major privately-owned maker of steel-framed system buildings in the United Kingdom, and Semercon have in recent years built up a considerable business in the same area of operations.

**WINTERBOTTOM TRUST**  
Pre-tax revenue for year to November 30 up from £247,000 to £322,000. Total dividend, 10.71p (8.35p).

## International

**COLUMBIAN EUROCREDIT**  
The Colombian National Grid Company, Interconnection Electric SA, is raising \$47.4m (about £22m) through a Eurocredit, lead manager Samuel Montagu and Co.

Apart from that, the recent marked increase in imports of textile products from Asian countries such as China and South Korea was another factor.

**Queensland Brewery**

Gross earnings of Swissair Schweizerische Luftverkehr AG in 1979 were slightly below the

**RACCOCK INTERNATIONAL**

Board says that on December 21, 7.75 per cent of issued share capital of Pecten Precision was purchased from the recent sale of Interfex (UK) involving cash outlay of £45,000. Pecten makes optical measurement projectors.

## RIGHTWISE

Jarosite Holdings disposed on Jan 4 of 100,000 ordinary shares in Rightwise and is now interested in 65,620 ordinary shares (45.9 per cent). P. E. A. Holdings, subsidiary of Jarosite, bought on Jan 4 the above 100,000 ordinary shares (47 per cent).

**ICL** Holders of a further 1,411

£1,000 bonds have exercised their

right of conversion into ICL ordinary stock. Number of bonds

now outstanding is £5,465 representing \$55,465.

**Business appointments**

**Management Consultants' new chairman**

Mr John Armstrong and Mr

Maria Vanderveen have been

elected chairman and vice-chair-

man respectively of the council of

the Management Consultants' As-

ociation.

Mr John Marsh becomes sales

and deployment manager director of E. G. Ross.

Mr David Monk and Mr

Harry Hammond are

to be president (previously chairman) of the Ross McWhirter Foundation and the Dicey Trust. Professor

Malcolm Boffey has become chair-

man and Alan Lamboll secre-

tary.

Mr B. R. Hodson has been

elected president of the Dry

Linings & Partition Association.

Mr N. D. Cadbury has been

appointed managing director of the United Kingdom confectionery division of D Cadbury Schweppes.

He succeeds Mr W. H. Jones, who is retiring.

Mr David Wills joins the board

of Chancery Development.

Mr G. W. Hunt has been

re-elected chairman of the Lloyd's Underwriters' Association.

Mr P. E. Cooper is to become

deputy chairman and chief execu-

tive of Spiney's (1948).

He continues as deputy chief executive of Steel Brothers Holdings.

Mr Roger Barber, managing director of Spiney's, is to move to Singapore to take charge of the group's South East Asia operations.

Mr P. J

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

ad  
Nationwide  
directors  
decide to  
keep shares

## Wall Street

New York, Jan 8.—Stock prices began a powerful surge soon after midday that continued until the final bell.

Advancing issues led declines by Jones, and the Dow Jones average rose steadily until shortly before 1pm, when it was up about six points. Then it started a rapid advance that carried it to 851.71, up 19.71.

New York Stock Exchange volume rose to 53,390,000 shares, from Monday's 44,500,000.

Mr Harry Laubacher, first vice president at Blyth Eastman Dillon, said the demand for defense stocks had been spilt over into some of the basic industries such as steel and aluminum which are suppliers to the defense industries, and this is pulling along the rest of the list.

## Gold falls \$6.50

GOLD fell sharply in New York, down \$6.30 from yesterday's 10-day closing in New York at \$462.50, and closing in New York at \$456.20, down \$6.00. Feb. 1000/1000c. March, down \$6.00; June, down \$6.00; Aug. 1979/1980, down \$6.00; Sept. 1979/1980, down \$6.00; Oct. 1979/1980, down \$6.00; Dec. 1979/1980, down \$6.00.

CHICAGO MARCH 1000c. Jan, \$601.00; March, down \$6.00; June, down \$6.00; Aug. 1979/1980, down \$6.00; Sept. 1979/1980, down \$6.00; Oct. 1979/1980, down \$6.00; Dec. 1979/1980, down \$6.00.

London, Jan 8.—Gold futures fell \$7.44, to \$768.20.

Gold futures fell \$7.44

# BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY BELL'S

# Stock Exchange Prices

## Profit taking in golds

ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings Began, Dec 28. Dealings End, Jan 11. § Contango Day, Jan 14. Settlement Day, Jan 22.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

Prices on this page are now supplied by Exchange Telegraph's Epic system and are the last prices available from London stock market dealers yesterday evening. Various indices produced by The Times, including the Index of 150 industrial stocks, are being reviewed and recalculated.

**Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also on page 23**

**NON-SECRETARIAL**

**SRN's: private sector jobs to satisfy you**

**MATRON/CHARGE NURSE**

**Dorking**  
For a home for 16 ft elderly professional people in a beautiful country house. The residents lead a very active social life, and are looking for someone with ideas to improve it. Salary £4,000. Single bed-sitting room and bathroom plus 75% discount on all rail and underground fares.

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Four permanent posts for experienced or newly qualified nurses for day duties in a general surgical hospital. It undertakes a wide range of surgery, mostly for local people who have private medical insurance, and has excellent operating and diagnostic facilities. The hospital is part of a group which offers excellent opportunities for promotion. Nice accommodation. Free tea and coffee while on duty.

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to assist the Advertising Manager of a newly established financial company. Enthusiasm more important than experience. Hours 9.30-5.30. Salary £4,000.

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Young go-ahead Interior Design company in Bond Street is looking for an exceptional person to provide good secretarial and organisational ability in their quest to expand. If this is of interest please telephone Alison Gibson

**SENIOR SECRETARIES**  
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## PERSONAL CHOICE



Major General Sir Frank Kitson in the first of a new series called War School (BBC 1, 9.25)

• If we are going to bandy testy words with the Russians over what they are doing in Afghanistan, it may be as well that we pronounce them correctly. That, naturally, is not why BBC Television is starting a Russian course for beginners next week, but it could be one of the unexpected dividends that the course will pay. Tonight's programme Russian—Language and People: Red Letter Puzzle (BBC 2, 7.35) is in the nature of an introduction to the enterprise. Sir Harold Wilson explains how his sketchy knowledge of Russian got him out of a tight spot when Moscow police arrested him for photographing a bicycle outside the prison used by the dreaded secret police. There is also a sports quiz, tied to the forthcoming Olympics in Moscow (heated Anglo-Soviet verbal exchanges are likely over this little affair, too, unless the Afghan trouble is cleared up to our satisfaction), and there are meaningful contributions from Michael Frayn, the playwright, and Magnus Magnusson, that diligent seeker-out of other people's knowledge.

• There is a characteristic no-nonsense Yorkshireness about the Grimethorpe Colliery Brass Band man's description of Tuscany in tonight's documentary Arrivederci Grimethorpe (ITV, 10.30). "Nice", he says, "like the Yorkshire dales with grapevines". Perhaps we shall not learn what the Italians, in turn, thought of Yorkshire, but, judging by tonight's film, they were ecstatic about the sound of music that comes out of the country. This Granada TV film is a record of the band's tour of Tuscany last year—one concert in the cathedral in Montepulciano (a 20-minute standing ovation) and another in the mercury-mining village of Abbadia S. Salvatore (a triumphal progress through the streets).

• How Trevor Peacock shrivels and corkscrews himself into evil Quill in The Old Curiosity Shop, currently being serialized on BBC 1 on Sunday nights, is a mystery to me. Except for the voice, I could not believe, watching Mr Peacock's Feste in Twelfth Night last Sunday, that this droll fellow and Dickens's dwarf were one and the same. The siousious actor is one of the guests on Pebble Mill at One today (BBC 1, 1.00) and it is more than likely that he will give some of the tricks away. Not all though, I hope. Charles Laughton went to the grave without fully explaining how they converted him into a shapeless lump in The Hunchback of Notre Dame. Some illusions are just too good to lose.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: \*STEREO; \*BLACK AND WHITE; (R) REPEAT.

## Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also on page 21

## SECRETARIAL

**FULHAM/PUTNEY**  
Trouble-shooting boss of 'The Brothers' type—comes with a library of charts to help him manage his office, and a suit, top his memory, recruit, trained, experienced, all sides of the political fence. Stimulating and challenging. Tel. 01-733 8689, n.s.c. Monica Grove Recruitment Consultants, 839 1002.

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## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

## ST. ANNE'S COLLEGE, OXFORD

Applications are invited for the post of

## TREASURER AND ESTATES BURSAR

This is the College's senior financial officer, responsible to both men and women, the Estates Bursar is in particular responsible for the financial and major work on buildings. Further particulars and application form from the Principal. Applications to reach her by 4 February, 1980.

## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

## UNIVERSITY OF SURRY

Applications are invited for a Lecturer in Law tenable in the Department of Jurisprudence and Social Studies. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and research for a second degree in Modern Language Studies and to be within the range of £4,533-5,927 per annum. Applications, with supervision and experience under US conditions, should be submitted to the Academic Registrar, Queen's Building, Dundee, Dundee, Scotland, DD1 4HN. Tel. 0382 2477. Applications to reach her by 31st January, 1980.

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Required from January February until September. The Department of Cardiac and Thoracic Surgery are including assistance in the organisation of world Congresses and Cardiology. Accurate audio-typing required. Salary for part-time appointment £1,200 per annum £1,200 per hour for part-time.

Applications giving details of age and experience to Dr. D. G. D. (0383) 5111. Department of Paediatric Cardiology, The Royal Hospital, London WC1N 3AT. Tel. 01-580 5205, Ext. 336, and further information.

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## Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davall

## TELEVISION

## BBC 1

12.45 News and weather. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Includes a studio interview with Trevor Peacock, who plays Quill in the present serial version of The Old Curiosity Shop (see Personal Choice).

1.45 Playboard: for children. The Grand Big Turn (r). Closedown 1.20-2.00.

2.15 Children's Wardrobe: Repeat of BBC 2 series. How to make children's clothes and save money.

3.55 Play School: Frances Linsday's Play School: Frances Lindsay's Bits and Pieces Plants Some Buds.

4.20 Pixie and Dixies: cartoon.

4.30 Just a Minute: Nannie Babbitt's Just a Minute.

4.40 Take Hart: The Eyes of the Amazons.

5.55 Nationwide.

Tony Hart, the clever draughtsman, builds a high tower, using little boxes. 5.00 John Craven's Newround: junior newsread.

5.10 Our John Willie: Part 2 of this adaptation of Catherine Cookson's book, a nineteenth-century tale about two orphaned brothers.

5.40 News: with Peter Woods.

5.55 Nationwide.

6.00 Women in White: Two-part American drama (this is part 1) about hospital life. From Frank G. Slaughter's successful book.

6.25 Fawlty Towers: Last episode in the series. The arrival at the hotel of a public health inspector sends Basil Fawlty into a spin.

6.40 News: with Richard Baker.

6.55 Nationwide.

7.00 Our John Willie: Part 1 examines the techniques of General Frank Kitson, the college's controversial commanding officer.

7.35 Sportsight: Coverage of the second Test between Australia and England, in Sydney, and highlights from one of tonight's replays in the series.

7.45 The Bridge of San Luis Rey (3).

7.50 News.

7.55 Mid Week Russell Harty.

8.00 News.

8.05 listeners' Question Time.

8.15 Daily Service.

8.45 The Bridge of San Luis Rey (2).

8.50 News.

8.55 Baker's Dozen.

9.00 You and Yours.

9.27 Plays: The Nightmare, Story of Arnold Pottersbar. How to Build Your Own Bathtub.

9.25 Plays.

9.30 News.

9.35 The Archet.

9.40 News.

9.45 Woman's Hour.

9.50 News.

9.55 Listen with Mother.

10.00 Play: Driftwood, by Alison Bruce.

10.15 The Long Term Residents.

10.30 Farming World.

10.45 Sports Round-up.

10.55 In Short talk.

11.00 The World at One.

11.05 The Archet.

11.10 News.

11.15 Baker's Dozen.

11.20 News.

11.25 You and Yours.

11.30 Plays.

11.45 The Archet.

11.50 News.

11.55 Plays.

11.55 Nationwide.

12.00 News.

12.05 Baker's Dozen.

12.10 News.

12.15 Baker's Dozen.

12.20 News.

12.25 You and Yours.

12.30 Plays.

12.35 You and Yours.

12.40 News.

12.45 Sports Desk.

12.50 Listen with Mother.

12.55 Sports Desk.

12.55

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Classified Queries Department  
01-837 1234, ext. 1886.

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Times Newspapers Limited,  
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We make every effort to avoid  
errors in advertisements. Each  
one is carefully checked and  
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advertisements are handled  
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is 12 noon Saturday. On all  
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**"I TAKE heed that ye desape  
not only to me, but to all  
I say unto you. That in heaven  
the angels do always behold the  
face of their Father." St.  
Matthew 18:10.**

**BIRTHS**  
BAKER.—On December 30th at  
Royal General Hospital, Paisley,  
to Patrick (the late) and  
Elizabeth (the late) Baker, a  
son, Elizabeth Anne.

**BARTY-KING.**—On January 1st,  
1980, at St. Thomas' Hospital, London,  
a daughter, Barbara, to Duncan.

**BENNETT.**—On January 7th, 1980,  
at Newchapel Hospital, St. Mary's  
Hospital, Walsall, a son, a brother  
and a sister, David, Lynne and  
Sarah.

**BENNETT.**—On January 7th, 1980,  
at Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Walsall,  
a son, a brother, David, and a  
daughter, Sarah.

**BENNETT.**—On Saturday, January  
7th, at the Linda Wing, St.  
Mary's Hospital, Walsall, a  
daughter, Sarah, to Duncan.

**BENNETT.**—On January 7th, 1980,  
at Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Walsall,  
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